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NO 'INTERLUQUE' PEACE!

AID SUFFERERS OF THE WORLD, WILSON'S PLAN

Calls His Advisers; Germany to Foot Billions Bill.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The greatest undertaking in history for the succoring of afflicted humanity is being promoted by President Wilson, according to disclosures made here today.

Second in magnitude only to the task of conquering Germany is the project for the relief of suffering and the rehabilitation of exhausted peoples on two continents, which the American executive desires the United States and the allies to undertake at the earliest possible moment.

Summons These Officials.

To advise him in the conference he will have with allied statesmen on this matter the president has summoned the following officials from Washington:

Edward M. Burch, chairman of the war industries board, who will submit information on available supplies of raw materials for reconstruction purposes.

Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, who will give advice on matters pertaining to the blockade of Germany and the removal of restrictions on commerce.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the Red Cross, who will speak on the problem of relief of suffering.

Davison on the Way.

Mr. Davison sailed yesterday, and Mr. Burch and Mr. McCormick will follow at once. Herbert Hoover, American food administrator, already is on the scene advising the president on rehabilitation problems.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, also is attending conferences on the allocation of shipping for rehabilitation purposes, including the use of German merchantmen for the distribution of food to regions suffering or threatened with famine.

Mr. Wilson will urge unified action in carrying out the work of restoring order and prosperity in Europe and Asia. The president is represented as holding that for this great peace undertaking the nations which defeated Germany should pool their resources and cooperate as thoroughly as they did in the conduct of the war.

Germany to Foot Bills.

The entire project will cost millions of dollars, and Germany will foot the bill. The scheme embraces:

1. Economic rehabilitation of Belgium and Serbia and the portions of Italy, France, Russia, and Rumania invaded and devastated by the Germans.

2. Relief of famine, destitution, and sickness, chiefly in Russia, Armenia, Syria, and Palestine.

The president is said to favor the creation of a vast international organization to carry out this humanitarian project, at the head of which would be a rehabilitation generalissimo—empowered to employ the combined allied resources wherever most needed at the time, just as Marshal Foch employed the combined land forces of the allies in the war. It is this plan, it should be noted, that is not unlikely that Mr. Hoover will be selected by the allied nations to command their rehabilitation forces.

Red Cross Will Aid.

It is proposed that the Red Cross organizations of all the belligerent countries shall participate in the relief work, to the extent made possible by their resources.

There is every reason for a determination of allied policy on this matter, before the consideration of the problems of the peace treaty, according to Washington officials. Indefinite suffering prevails in large areas of Russia and in Asiatic Turkey, but delay in the extension of relief will mean the needless sacrifice of thousands, perhaps millions, of lives.

American Red Cross work has been at a standstill in Russia for several months as a result of the conflict between the allies and the Bolsheviks. Thousands of Russians are dying of starvation.

INSULL WILL RUN GAS COMPANY; TELLS REASONS

Puts Chiefs on Carpet; Admits Plans for Shakeup.

"I am going to administer the affairs of the Peoples Gas company," the announcement is by Samuel Insull. It was made last night. It means that Mr. Insull has projected himself into the company's management as an emergency measure.

While continuing as chairman of the board, with control of financial affairs, he also will exercise direct supervision of the management, at least until such time as the excessive bill muddle is cleared up. The result will be a shakeup of officials.

Mr. Insull became aroused by the repeated disclosures of overcharges made against gas consumers. A few days ago he called into conference some forty-five officials and heads of departments. He told them the making of erroneous charges must be stopped at once. He expressed his belief that the organization was at fault and stated his intention to reorganize on a more or less radical basis. He asked the cooperation of the department heads.

Mr. Insull Is Interviewed.

Mr. Insull talked to THE TRIBUNE last night.

"I have conferred with all the department heads and the executives," Mr. Insull said. "We talked over conditions in general, and of plans for correcting the trouble the company seems to have got into with the public."

"Everything possible will be done to correct the trouble. I told the department heads and executives that I intended to administer the affairs of the company from now on."

"There will be some new executives and department heads—several brought in from the outside—but I can't discuss personalities now because no definite plan of rearrangement has been made as yet. Naturally, I will want to get in some men who know how I want things done and will do them my way."

Cowdery May Get Leave.

There was a rumor that E. G. Cowdery, president of the gas company, would be given a leave of absence, but Mr. Insull denied to discuss this.

In the last few months there have been thousands of complaints against the company. Most of these were on alleged overcharges. The 27 1/2 percent increase in rates allowed by the state public utilities commission also added to the company's troubles, as this seemed to increase the complaints.

The state commission took cognizance of the storm of protest against the gas company, and is now in the midst of an investigation of its methods of dealing with the public.

Girl Missing, Parents Fear She Has Elop.

Believing she has eloped, the parents of Anna Sheahan, 19 years old, of 7738 Stewart avenue reported her missing to the Graham police last night.

THE WEATHER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

Surf, 7:15 a. m.; wind, 4:22 p. m. Moon, 8:56 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity: Rain Saturday and possibly Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Illinois—Rain Saturday and possibly Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Indiana—Rain Saturday and possibly Sunday; colder Sunday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 7 A. M. 31

MINIMUM, 7 A. M. 48

3 a. m. 47 11 a. m. 47 7 p. m. 50

8 a. m. 47 2 p. m. 49 8 p. m. 51

9 a. m. 48 3 p. m. 50 9 p. m. 52

10 a. m. 48 4 p. m. 51 10 p. m. 53

11 a. m. 48 5 p. m. 51 11 p. m. 53

Mean temperature for 24 hours, 47; normal for the day, 28. Wind, 24 miles an hour.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .31.

Barometer at 7 a. m., 30.13; at 3 p. m., 30.12; at 7 p. m., 30.11.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., 84; 7 p. m., 90.

SHIPMENT ADVICES.

Produce shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Monday night from temperature as follows:

North and west, 10 to 25 degrees; south, 25 to 35; east, 35.

HURRY VOTING IN GERMANY; FEAR CIVIL WAR

Radicals Beaten, 400 to 70; Election Is Set for Jan. 19.

BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—The election of a new central executive committee has been completed. The Socialist members are largely in the majority, giving the cabinet a support it heretofore lacked. Not only are many of the members really able men, but radicals like Georg Ledebour, Dr. August Mueller, and other members of the old executive committee have been eliminated.

BY JOSEPH HERRINGS.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (via Copenhagen).—Exactly at 6 o'clock, after a day of the hottest discussion and much confusion, the conference of delegates of the workers and soldiers' councils voted to hold the election for the national assembly on Jan. 19. Some 400 arose to support Jan. 19. Only the independent Socialists, about seventy, voted against it.

Not even the most enthusiastic adherents of the national assembly expected such a result. Chairman Lohner was just about announcing the result, when suddenly a storm broke from certain parts of the gallery.

"Shame, shame!" they cried, and "Towards, we shall teach you a lesson yet! You are robbing the people of the fruits of the revolution."

Independents Stay in Convention.

The hurrahs from the regular Socialists and the handclapping soon drowned the shouts of the Spartacists in the gallery.

The independents took their defeat quietly. They had been absent from the session caucusing on whether to face defeat on the election plan or walk out from the conference. They decided to remain, and this saved the situation.

Before the deciding vote was taken, other motions fixing the dates of the election for March 18 and Feb. 18, the latter as originally proposed by the people's commissioners, did not receive more than one-fourth of the vote of the house.

Tells Peril of Soviet Rule.

While the independents caucused the regular Socialists continued to debate on the national assembly. The last orator was Philipp Scheidemann, who told the delegates of the soldiers' and workers' councils very plainly if they continued in operation unspeakable woes would befall Germany, worse even than which Germany has suffered already. Germany under soviet rule, he said, was bound to drift into Bolshevism, and no matter how little the soviets desired it they would transform Germany into a second Russia, but worse than Russia because in Germany there was much more to destroy.

"Have confidence in our people and they will return your trust," he continued. "The technical difficulties in connection with the election are small considering the awful calamity to be avoided by it."

Believes Soldiers Want Election.

"I know some soldiers will be unable to vote. Perhaps we can arrange an after election for them, but I am sure if they knew the reasons for the acceleration of the elections they would say: 'Vote. Don't wait for us.'"

"The war and the revolution prepared this election in our favor. Your delegates from the country must not be influenced by what you see or hear in Berlin. Thank heaven, Berlin is not Germany."

"If the government remains in the hands of the workers and soldiers' councils we shall have civil war."

Ask Allies to Aid Plan.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The soldiers' and workers' congress at Berlin on Thursday adopted a motion providing for the opening of negotiations with the allies for the liberation of occupied territories in order to prepare for the holding of elections next month.

TREATY MAKERS, IN 1815, KINGS; IN 1918, PUBLIC

Mrs. Atherton Tells of Changes Won in Century.

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In 1815 the czar of all the Russias traveled down to Vienna in gilded traveling coaches and imperial barges, to be the guest of his august majesty, the kaiser of Austria, during the great peace congress which should arrange the destinies of Europe.

Today there is no czar, no kaiser. In 1815 the United States of America was a shivering little republic, taking no interest whatever in the diplomatics of Europe—poor, discredited by the war of 1812, its great president and its great men gone.

In 1918 the president of the United States, cheerfully granted autocratic powers for the time being by an enormous, powerful, and wealthy people, crosses the ocean in a floating palace with a distinguished retinue, among whom was observed all the rigid etiquette of courts or of Washington.

Although a great deal of the honor paid him is inspired by personal respect, yet the fact remains that he is received with greater pomp than that accorded any sovereign of recent times. He is housed in the palace of Prince Murat, whose wife, born a Bonaparte, is the haughtiest woman in Europe and has an inner circle who accorded her imperial honors.

Will Be Dominating Figure.

Like the Czar Alexander in 1815, he comes as a dominating figure to the peace congress of 1918, and is far more likely to fulfill expectations, as there is no Talleyrand among the enemy delegates—should there be any—to walk away with a laugh in his sleeve. At least he is not in sight so far.

Extraordinary contrasts and resemblances are about even. Thrones have crumbled, and the youngest of the republics, from its remote position in the western hemisphere, spreads its great protecting wings over the old continent of Europe.

But here the contrasts with the days of 1815 cease. Methods have not changed in the least. We heard a good deal of talk some time ago about open diplomacy. Never in the history of Europe has diplomacy been more tenaciously secret.

"Peace Table" Swept Away?

It is even said that there will be no peace table—that dramatic oblong of mahogany that periodically has been wheeled to the center of the European stage since the close of the thirty years' war and surrounded by a historic assemblage of grave, shrewd, anxious, fallible men. Peace tables are out of date, we hear. All will be decided in a long series of private conferences.

It is further rumored—and I should like it to be understood that I do not pick up any rumors on the street—that there will be just three countries whose plenipotentiaries will decide the destiny of Europe. The others will take what is handed them. This is the day of the autocracy of the republic.

Great Britain in many respects is the most advanced republic of them all.

Bound by Old Customs.

Nevertheless, with all their indisputable powers and progress, they seem to have neither originality nor inclination to break away from the tradition of those old czars and kaisers whose vain pomp already reads like a sort of comic opera nightmare. But I fancy it is not only tradition that holds them, but that habit of mind which after centuries of practice almost forces them to think one thing and say another.

The other day I was lunching at the house of a Frenchman who is less suave than most of his race and class and with whom I have always quarreled. But even he began by saying: "Of course we are very grateful to you."

PARIS, Dec. 20.—"I am confident that the big council of statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems that will be presented to them and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most critical and necessary service which has ever been rendered it," President Wilson said today in an interview, referring to the approaching peace conference.

The interview was given to the correspondent of the London Times. In it the president is reported to have stated his views on the discussion of the freedom of the seas and to have contrasted the evils of the Vienna congress with a hopeful outlook for the Versailles congress.

Congress of Vienna "Bossed."

Lord Northcliffe, editor of the London Times, has given the Associated Press a copy of the interview, from which the following extracts have been made:

The congress of Vienna, the correspondent says President Wilson told him, was a congress of "bosses." The delegates were concerned more with their own interests and the classes they represented than the wishes of their peoples.

"Versailles, as President Wilson said," the interviewer continues, "must be a meeting place of the servants of the peoples represented by delegates, and he added: 'There is no master mind who can settle the problems of today. If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the mind of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all.'"

"Asked whether he would visit the grand fleet, President Wilson replied that he was afraid he would not have time, adding that he fully realized that behind the great armies there was the strong, silent, and watchful support of the British navy in securing the communications of the allies."

"He referred also to the very happy comradeship and co-operation between the British and American navies."

British Preserve Sea Freedom.

The correspondent then adds:

"President Wilson, in discussing the role of the British fleet in the maintenance of what, at any rate during the war, had been the freedom of the seas for the free people of the world, spoke with a sincerity which no amount of writing can convey. His accents convinced me that he is a believer in the decency and honesty of the Anglo-Saxon race. He said:

Wilson Says People Shall Govern; No Rule by "Bosses" as at Vienna

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"It is essential for the future peace of the world that there should be the frankest co-operation and most generous understanding between the two English speaking democracies. We comprehend and appreciate, I believe, the grave problems which the war has brought to the British people and fully understand the special international questions which arise from the fact of your peculiar position as an island empire."

President a Good Story Teller.

The correspondent, continuing, says:

"The president had fixed an hour to receive me and, rather than depart from his rule of punctuality, he curtailed his inspection of American headquarters at the Hotel Crillon. I followed the president to the residence placed at his disposal by Prince Murat.

"Our talk led us over many topics, some grave and some gay. He is by far the best teller of anecdotes I have ever heard. He told a story about the way in which the Americans solved the problem of governing their Irish population by letting the Irish police them. When the conversation touched upon the great questions of the peace conference, the president's smile remained in abeyance. It is not as a master that he has come to Europe. The first topic he touched upon was the contrast between the congress of Vienna, which has caused so much evil in the world, and the congress of Versailles which, the world hopes, will right old wrongs."

"I told the president that some people were asking why the president of the United States should come to Europe at this time. Mr. Wilson replied: 'To me the answer seems very obvious. The issues which must be determined at the coming conference are of such overwhelming importance that the United States cannot refuse to share with the allies their great responsibility to civilization,' he continued. 'It is only by the most frank personal counsel with the statesmen of allied countries that I can in some measure assist in the solution of these problems.'"

Object of the Conference.

"When I asked the president what, in his mind, was the great purpose of the conference and the great goal towards which the delegates should strive, he replied:

"I think the plain man on the street could answer that question as well as I. The plain people of all nations are now looking with anxious expectation toward Versailles and I am sure they are asking themselves this one question: 'Will there be found enough wisdom among the statesmen there assembled to create safeguards against future wars?' Difficulties and responsibilities, some of them very urgent and pressing, which were presented by the successful termination of the great war, must, of course, be shared by the great nations of the world as comrades of the less powerful."

"That Mr. Wilson is approaching these great responsibilities in the right spirit is shown clearly by his reply to questions as to his plans for the immediate future."

"It will be my privilege," he said, 'I hope in the near future, not only to confer with allied statesmen in France, but also to visit allied countries and there learn as much as I can by personal contact of the general sentiments relative to the chief problems involved. My first wish, of course, is to visit the American army. The soldiers were the special object of my thoughts during the progress of hostilities, for it was they that we were obliged to sustain and support in every possible way. Of course, my heart has become greatly involved in their fortunes. I want to see as many of them as I can consistently with my present duties.'"

Anxious to Visit Italy.

"If I do not have the opportunity to visit the allied armies I hope at least to see something of our comrades in arms in their own countries. I am anxious to visit Italy, a country from which so many of my fellow citizens have come, and I am interested and gratified to learn that there are in the Italian army so many men who have spent at least part of their lives in the United States."

"I shall look forward also with peculiar interest and satisfaction to visiting Brussels, now happily delivered from the hand of her enemies and restored to her own people and king. In the United States we have felt and tried to express very poignant sympathy with the people of Belgium for the steadfast faith they have maintained throughout their terrible trial, as well as for the peoples of northern France and northern Italy upon whom the burden of war has fallen so tragically."

KING OF ITALY RECEIVES VISIT OF PRESIDENT

Allies Will Decide Their Plans, Then Tell Germans.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Today was Italy's day with President Wilson. This morning he received Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino. Later he returned the call made by King Victor Emmanuel. The interview was extremely cordial. It was the first meeting between a European sovereign and a president of the United States. There was a striking absence of official ceremony.

The king and the president talked intimately for nearly three quarters of an hour and both later expressed to their respective suites great satisfaction at the opportunity thus given for confidential conversation.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A definite statement concerning the probable chronology of what is going to happen in Paris within the next few months has been given by a French authority.

Nothing probably will be done before Jan. 1. Then there will be three main sets of preliminary conferences. The first will be among the missions of the various countries, each sitting by itself to determine just what its own country wants. The French government has not completed all the details of the plan that it will present and it is equally true that the American, British, and Italian missions have much more preliminary planning to do, each by itself, before they will be ready to come together at the informal inter-allied conference.

"Big Four" Confer First.

The second stage will be a series of conferences of the four chief powers concerned, France, America, England, and Italy. It is not contemplated that Belgium, Serbia, and the other lesser nations which have fought against Germany will participate in these first conferences. It is expected that the Big Four will have finished this chief work of the entire proceedings and agreed to a plan by the end of January.

Then the lesser allies will have the month of February in which to state their cases and present their claims before France, America, England, and Italy. Whatever is agreed upon by them, after hearing the smaller nations, will be fitted with the general plan upon which, as a basis, the peace terms for Germany will be drawn.

It is not proposed by the allies that Germany will have anything to say in the formulation of these terms. She is not to be represented at any of the preliminary conferences.

Germany Has No Choice.

The peace program will be handed to Germany probably early in March, very much as the armistice terms were handed to her in November, to accept or reject it without argument. No doubt the Germans will ask for modifications and concessions and that there will be much correspondence between Berlin and Paris, but what the allies agree to before offering the terms to Germany will be what the latter country will have to accept.

"We do not deem it advisable or profitable," a high official said, "to allow Germany to participate in the formulation of the terms and thus throw open the doors to endless discussion. She would have too great an advantage in being one against many in the argument."

GUEST AT BUCKINGHAM.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It was definitely announced today that President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson would arrive in London on Thursday, Dec. 28.

They will be the guests of King George at Buckingham palace. The visit of President Wilson as an "overnight" guest at Buckingham will be the first time in history that any president of the United States has been so honored.

FRANCE WILL NOT DISTURB SYRIA'S INTEGRITY

New York, Dec. 20.—Assurance that the French government will maintain the geographical integrity of Syria was given by the North American section of the Syrian League for Liberation by Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, in a cable message sent today to the French consulate in this city.

"Assure the Syrians," the message said, "that the government of the French republic is decided to respect the autonomy of the free government that will be regularly constituted in Syria, and as to Damascus, the great city, it will not be separated from Syria."

1,400,000 FRENCH SOLDIERS DIED IN WAR

Private Philip A. Eighth street. Charles C. One Hundred engineers, came back ill from the effects of gas. He was stationed at the recruiting pier, Chicago. A lucky star shone on him. One Hundred and Eighty eight. The One Hundred was recruited chiefly from Chicago.

HINDENBURG IS DIGGING IN; SEE COUNTER-REVOLT

Forms Mysterious Front Six Miles Beyond the Neutral Zone.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed the Berlin government advising it of his intention to form a new front six miles behind the neutral zone fixed by the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Journal from Zurich today. The government has asked the field marshal for an explanation, adds the dispatch, but has not yet received a reply. It also is announced that two regiments of the active army will be sent to Frankfurt on the Main at an early date.

The correspondent affirms that Maj. Gen. Scheuch, the Prussian war minister; Field Marshal von Hindenburg; and Gen. Lequid (probably Lieut. Gen. Lequis, former governor of Metz), who is in command of the active troops in Berlin, are behind a counter-revolutionary movement. He declares the existing government is manifestly incapable of preventing the realization of their scheme.

Bernstorff in People's League.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A "people's league" has been organized in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen today. The league's committee includes Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German imperial chancellor; Hugo Haase, independent socialist; Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States; Matthias Erzberger, the centrist leader; Dr. W. S. Soll, former German foreign minister; Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, the Austrian ambassador; and Cardinal von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne.

Reports from Copenhagen state that the German cabinet headed by Friedrich Ebert has resigned, but there is no confirmation of this as yet. [A report via Switzerland received early Thursday morning also said Ebert had resigned.]

National Liberals Oppose Ebert.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the National Liberal party in Germany, has announced that the German people's party, in which he has been active since the revolution, is absolutely opposed to a social democracy and will fight the socialist rulers, according to Berlin newspapers received here. The center party has been summoned to a conference which will be held at Frankfurt on Dec. 20.

Germans Protest Danzig Seizure.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—German residents of Danzig held a mass meeting Thursday to protest against annexation of the city by the Poles. Gov. Jagow of Posen, it is reported, has sent a wireless message of protest to President Wilson.

The Polish troops that have landed at Danzig, according to a Berlin dispatch, are commanded by Gen. Joseph Haller, commander of the Polish troops in France.

All the leading officials of the German foreign office are on strike as the result of the government's acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Solf as foreign minister, according to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

70,000 Jobless in Berlin.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 19.—[By the Associated Press.]—There are between 60,000 and 70,000 unemployed workmen in Berlin, according to the Tagliche Rundschau. Of this number 10,000 are men, and 60,000 are women. The total, the paper says, does not include strikers, the number of whom varies. The walkouts generally are of short duration.

The Vossische Zeitung refers to the increasing number of soldiers engaged in begging while there is much work to be done. It complains that even the collection of garbage is unsatisfactory since war prisoners no longer do the work.

The German finance ministry is considering a proposition to compel all corporations in Germany to increase their capital stock one-fourth, which will go to the state.

Two May Be Deported for Share in Italian Riot

As a sequel to the riot plot at Hodder's hall last Monday evening at the mass meeting held in honor of the visiting Italian labor mission, legal action is to be taken by the government to cancel the citizenship papers of Dr. Almondo Molinari and Cirilano Valenti, editor of L'Avanti, and deportation proceedings are planned. The physician and editor, accused of being the instigator of the disturbance in which one man was shot and several wounded, were questioned at the federal building yesterday.

Chicago Flyer Wins U. S. Cross for His Heroism

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Second Lieut. Frank K. Hayes, 2000 West One Hundred and First place, Chicago, has been awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism near Cambrai, France, on Sept. 13, 1918.

Lieut. Hayes was one of an offensive patrol of five planes attacked by seven enemy scouts. Both of his machine guns jammed. By an extraordinary effort he cleared his guns and drove off the adversary.

He then observed his flight commander in a dangerous situation with two enemy planes behind him. He destroyed and destroyed one and forced the other to withdraw.

Lieut. Hayes is a graduate of Englewood High school and had just finished his second year at the University of Illinois when he enlisted in the aviation corps.

Open until 10 o'clock tonight

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

211-217 So. State Street

THE HINDENBURG MYSTERY LINE



1—Field Marshal Hindenburg has announced he is establishing a new front six miles beyond the neutral zone. The Berlin government does not know what this means. Hindenburg is reported at the head of a counter-revolution. Troops from his army are being sent to Frankfurt, where the "center party" will hold a convention on Dec. 20.

2—Germans in Poland are protesting against the seizure of Danzig in West Prussia by the Polish army. The new government of Poland wants Danzig as an outlet to the sea.

3—The former declared the bill contained many inequalities and injustices, which handicap the conduct of business and said the party which permits such injustices to continue would be driven from power.

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TALK IN SENATE DELAYS WORK ON REVENUE BILL

Night Session May Be Called; Thomas Urges Economy Program.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Although renewal today of general session debate halted progress on the revenue bill, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, announced that an effort would be made to pass the measure before adjournment tomorrow with resort to a night session if necessary. Republican leaders, however, expressed the belief that the measure would go over until Monday.

Practically all of today's session was devoted to discussion, the principal speakers being Senator Jones of New Mexico and Senator Thomas of Colorado, both Democrats.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED 1847.
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assumes no responsibility for their return or for the return of
any other articles.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."**
—Stephen Decatur.THE TRIBUNE'S
PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the
fifth street project and Michigan avenue link—
development of Ogden avenue, extension, etc.
- 4.—Build railroad terminals under way and
develop other new terminals.
- 5.—Widely boulevard along the drainage canals
and connect them with the park system.

THEIR SECRET AGREEMENTS.

Henry M. Hyde in a cablegram to THE TRIBUNE
from Paris published yesterday reveals the exist-
ence of another secret treaty which has the sanc-
tion and signatures of the European allies. It gives
Syria to France. An Arab leader who with an
army was Great Britain's ally in the Palestine cam-
paign is in Paris protesting, demanding the right
of self-determination for the Arabs and, failing to
persuade British and French statesmen, is devoting
his appeals to President Wilson.

An Anglo-French agreement has been reached
regarding Asia Minor. Before Russia went down
and out the agreement included Russia. This Anglo-
French agreement exists now. The French and
British will go into the peace conference, unless
something changes present arrangements, with
decisions reached.

In such case the conference is not for conference
but merely for confirmation. There is a league of
nations already, from all indications, with agree-
ments partly or entirely reached, and this league
does not include the United States.

We presume that President Wilson is not without
information as to such agreements. The belliger-
ents have been making them from the first day of
the war. The Russian Bolsheviks, when they took
possession of Russian state documents, found some
of the secret treaties and, to the disgust of the con-
tracting powers, made the texts public.

Evidently agreement making has not stopped. It
merely has adjusted itself to the changing aspects
of the war, to the disappearance of some nations
and the appearance of others. Mr. Hyde also refers
to the Italian and Jugoslav controversy over the
Adriatic country, Dalmatia and Albania.

It transpires that Great Britain and France not
only made agreements but they made conflicting
agreements, promising Italy and the Jugoslavs
both the same thing.

Agreements such as these have been made and
probably are being made. The United States will
be fortunate if its commissioners do not enter a
conference for which agreements have been reached
by a caucus.

America, we are given to understand, is to join in
underwriting the peace of Europe. The peace of
Europe will be influenced by the agreements affect-
ing territory and the nationalities which are to con-
tend them. If the United States has nothing to say
effectively, as to the territorial agreements, it, if it
joins in an underwriting scheme, submits its fate to
decisions in which it did not participate.

Mr. Hyde's article ought to be useful in clearing
the vision of Americans who read it. Our danger
just now is credulity. We are going to believe in
fairies. The British and the French statesmen
would feel that they had betrayed their countries
if they did not deal rationally with reality.

They may subscribe to many of the abstractions
and generalizations which will be submitted in the
name of common humanity by the representatives
of American altruism. But these subscriptions
from realistic statesmen will be with reservations
sufficient to serve the nationalistic purposes of their
own people.

The United States enters the conference asking
nothing for itself. That is a fine attitude. It will
have few imitators. European international politics
is proceeding even now as it always has proceeded.
We shall be in luck if in addition to asking for
nothing and getting it we do not find ourselves giving up
something—the Panama canal, for instance, or the
Philippines, the right to assert the Monroe doctrine
or the right to enact and enforce our own immigra-
tion laws.

We do not blame the realistic of Europe. If they
form a combination before the conference in their
own interests to get what they want they will be
actuated by the traditions and policies of Europe
and they will be doing what might be expected of
them.

In this game the United States will be better
served by realism than by altruism.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

France will arouse much thoughtful support of
its plea for intervention in Russia. Its financial
interests appear to require such action; and the
eastern frontier of Germany cannot be too safely
determined for the future peace of Europe.

There is a large debt owing France from Rus-
sia. If there is not a stable government in the
debtor country in a reasonable time, France will
be whistling for its money. But if by intervention
there can be established some form of recognizable
stability it follows that Russia can pay and also
proceed with the constructive policies so long de-
layed and so necessary.

Of even greater importance to France is the
need for fixing Germany's eastern boundary.
France, without doubt, will be the object of future
German glances for many years. But, of course,
there will be no aggression, industrial or otherwise,
toward France from Germany for a considerable
period. So it follows that German expansion,
which seems inevitable in German ambition, must
seek its expression toward Russia.

Two evils follow, one merged in the other; Ger-
many will seek peaceful penetration in Russia and
the ultimate Germanization of that nation; and
finally, having attained a size and authority greater
than ever, may invite a repetition of the great war.
While these projects seem vastly speculative,
they are, in fact, mild in comparison to the ambi-
tions fostered by the Junkers. France foresees that
the establishment of a firm Polish state and also a
solid Rumanian nation will forever defend the east

against Germany and also that intervention will
carry with it the payment of a war debt which
at this time would be happily received. And the
debt of Russia to France is justly due.

THE SENATE REVOLT.

We have a parliamentary instead of a proletarian
rebellion, a parliamentary attempt to assert con-
stitutional processes, reestablish them, and make
them work. The United States senate revolts
against being sent to bed and insists upon sitting
up as long as the company stays.

If this seems as if it were recalcitrant precocity
or juvenile temerity, it is only because we have
become so accustomed to having the senate sent
out of the room whenever there was anything
serious to discuss that we had come to think that
its proper place was the nursery, the kindergarten,
or the playground. The senate might be seen but
not heard.

The rebellion against this is animated by sound
Americanism. The senate can decide American
policies. It has the power to do so. It probably
will exercise the power. It will if its members are
wise and patriotic. The decisions it reaches will
be representative of American doctrines. They
will affect the agreements America is to make
with Europe. For the good of all concerned some
indication of them ought to be given in advance.

Senator Lodge demands information from the
government regarding the German ships. Any
disposal of them must be by international agree-
ment. It is reported that the American peace com-
missioners have declared their willingness to agree
to the sinking of the ships. The senate is unin-
formed as to the American purpose.

If not essentially or importantly a part of the
peace treaty, the disposal of the ships must be a
matter of international agreement, and whether
the senate thinks they ought to be sunk or ap-
portioned, the senate rightfully demands informa-
tion as to the American intent in this agreement.

Our parliamentary rebellion is for the best inter-
ests of the country.

CREELED CABLES?

When Postmaster Burleson under authority ex-
ercised five days after the signing of the armistice,
took control of the cable lines and when George
Creel was sent to Europe with a staff to take charge
of the publicity work, there was a suspicion that
some plan of operating upon American opinion was
being carried out.

The suspicion arose out of what was known of
Mr. Burleson's restrictive methods and of Mr.
Creel's violent evangelism in behalf of any cause
he is commissioned to promote. Mr. Creel's pub-
licity is frequently pitiless—with regard to the facts
with which he deals.

With Burleson in control and the imaginative
Creel at the other end of the wires as publicity
agent we could see a possibility of encroachment
upon the cable carrying power. Creel said he was
not a censor. He would not have to be a censor
to tamper with American opinion. All he would
have to do as the accredited publicity agent of a
government controlling the cables would be to stuff
them.

The suspicion remains only a suspicion, but there
is the following in the news from Paris:
"Copy" is piled high on the apindles and dis-
patches are reported to be running from three to
five days late and even longer."

REPEAL IN HASTE—REPENT
IN FAMINE.

More than 600 carloads of perishable fruits and
vegetables are in danger of rotting because food
regulations that obtained during war have been
suddenly lifted in the emergency following war.

Statements are flying about that smack of malic-
ious conspiracies to ruin foodstuffs and thereby
create false high prices. "Black sheep" of South
Water street are tacitly accused of hurriedly adopt-
ing their old practices of refusing perishable fruit
shipments on a falling market. They have been
held in some sort of moral obligation by government
regulation of rejection and demurrage; but the
regulations have been rescinded—and food is rot-
ting by the ton while citizens complain of high prices.

"SANCTION" PLUS.

In the sketch of a plan for the league of nations
given Premier Clemenceau by Baron d'Estournelles
de Constant and Senator Leon Bourgeois, formerly
French premier, provision is made for four "san-
ctions" which the league might exercise in dealing
with a recalcitrant nation.

One is the diplomatic sanction of breaking off
diplomatic relations; another the judicial sanction
of closing the courts of all countries to the recalci-
trant; third the economic sanction of withdrawal
from all commercial intercourse with the recalci-
trant and the fourth the military sanction of
making war upon the recalci-trant.

Any one of these might be effective—if the recalci-
trant stood alone. Recalcitrancy can affect a
group of nations as well as one, a group, such as
the central European group, as formed in 1914.
In which case the nations endeavoring to exercise
or apply the military sanction might need more
than the sanction for their task. They might need
the power.

Austria, we believe, wished a sanction in the case
of Serbia which Germany insisted she should have
and Russia insisted she should not have. A sanction
might have made a small war. The difference
of opinion about it made what we have just ended.

It has not been the habit of nations to stand
alone. They find other nations which can share
their purposes and ambitions.

Editorial of the Day

TAX THE EMIGRATING ALIENS.

[From the Toronto Mail and Empire.]
From northern Ontario come reports that thou-
sands of aliens, interned and otherwise, are getting
ready to go back to their native country in Europe
or clamoring to be free to do so. Reports from
Atlantic points indicate that wherever room can be
obtained on eastbound steamers these aliens are
crowding in. The United States and Canada will
experience a regular exodus of Europeans once traf-
fic becomes partly normal. This would not be an
evil, under prospective conditions, but most of these
aliens are going home loaded down with war savings
and without paying income or any other taxes. In
Toronto aliens have been making from \$30 to \$50 a
week in munitions and other war work, saving most
of it, but never paying income or other taxes, while
English speaking workers alongside of them, and sup-
porting families, are regularly mulcted. If the enemy
and other European aliens enriched by war wages
want to go home we can afford to let them go, because
our own workers will have so much larger opportu-
nity, but at least there ought to be emigration
regulations requiring these aliens to have from the
municipal officials of the city or town where they
worked a certificate that their taxes have been paid.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to Line, let the
quips fall where they may.

BEFORE the government took over the express
companies it was possible to get good service out of
them because of the competition of the parcels
post. Now that the government is running both,
it's Hobson's choice which you choose. Therefore
we are again government ownership of express com-
panies.

IT is suggested that the street name "Goethe"
be changed to "Bussan," because Goethe is hard to
pronounce. And Bussan? Of course, nobody would
pronounce that more than one way.

Having Their Bites Cut Out, Mabe.
[From a Rockford column.]
GOLF SEASON CLOSURES.

H. S. Wortham underwent a minor operation,
at Rockford hospital yesterday morning.
L. D. Ray underwent a minor operation at
Rockford hospital Sunday.

AN Iowa reader suggests that Gold Coast Gar-
den can rid her basement of the red-cabbage pest
by keeping the cabbages in the attic. But, my
dear, there are no attics on the Gold Coast.

SMALL TOWN STUFF.

[From the W. G. N.]
Superintendent of Streets Mitchell is going
to act on numerous complaints about the driv-
ing of hogs in the streets in the vicinity of For-
teth street and Emerald avenue. A city ordi-
nance forbids the driving of cattle or swine on
city streets in the daytime.

A LIEUTENANT writer from Camp Beauregard,
Louisiana, that residents of that section become
very indignant when they see headlines in north-
ern papers to the effect that "Yank Gals Ten
Miles," and one great old lady is reputed to have
replied to the Germans as the "Yankies."

Perhaps M. Clemenceau Knows This One.
Sir: Finis Hindman's junior partnership in the
Karr Co. is reminiscent of the conversation between
a neighbor and Mrs. Carr on the arrival of the
twelfth or thirteenth child: "I see you have another
little Carr." "Yes, and I hope it's the caboose."

THERE may arise in this country a species of
boleheviki whose programme will be the destruc-
tion of all reformers. Will you join?

SONG.

Down the road to Annie,
Up the road to May—
Whither, whither shall I hasten?
Waken, love, and say.

Annie's eyes are starry
As woodland larks at night;
The eyes of May are fountains
Of everlasting light.

Down the road to Annie,
Up the road to May,
Whither, whither shall I hasten?
Love is blind today.

HEAR! HEAR! The Paris Conservatory orchestra
plays in the Auditorium tomorrow afternoon
and evening, for the benefit of the American Red
Cross and the Fatherless Children of France. The
Cesar Franck symphony comes in the afternoon
and Beethoven's Fifth in the evening. Fifty cents
to \$3; no war tax. Arrange to attend.

HE MAY.
Sir: Does it impinge upon your rationation
as the ultimate in sacrifices for the Hohenzollern
to take sanctuary with the race which produced
Erasmus? "To educate," said Old Man Seneca,
is to lead out from a man the best that is in him."
But then Bill always was coy in estimating his
own intellectual output. May a disciple of the rod
(birch) whicker a discreet whiny? P. D. S.

FOR the information of readers who read the
column on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, we
reprint the paragraph which forms the first test
in our School for Colocounting:

"Mr. and Mrs. John Daniel Hatchett an-
nounce the engagement of their daughter,
Esther, to Mr. Samuel Rice Dull, Jr., lieutenant
of infantry, U. S. A."—Atlanta Journal.

Credit marks will be given for the best three or
three best headlines received by Dec. 28.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

The Assessor's department of the city of
Louisville has raised on its item No. 11, which
is office furniture, from \$10, the amount we
put in on our tax schedule, to \$200 without
seeing same. We did not know the value of
this furniture, but we did know the value of the
tax that will give us \$200 for our office furniture.
We will give him or her a discount of 95 per
cent if taken in the next 10 years.

OUR old gossip Ursus, in France, travels so far
ahead of his mail that, although he expected to
become a father about Nov. 8, and doubtless did
become one, he is still in ignorance of the details.
We are requested to ask Mrs. Ursus whether it
is a boy or a girl.

THE GOSHAWK.
Goshawk, goshawk, goshawk.
Here, thank goodness, rarely,
Raged with bloodlust from thy nest,
Fiend incarnate fairly:
Hatched well up Lord Baffin's Bay,
Thou by murder thriving,
Business dull there, hereaway,
Murders more contriving.

Clipper-built from stem to stern,
Roman beaked—a reaper,
Cruising where seas pierce thy turn,
Pouncing some poor tripper;
State thine upper rigging's shade,
Lower, white, straked awarley;
Black bands thine eyes, thy beak, thy tail,
Rigid, withal, right smartly.

Keen of eye as eagle awing,
Bold beyond believing,
More than arrow swift thy swing,
Terrible thy reaving;
Frightfulness in being, sheer;
Dead, not worth the powder,
Gosh, thou bloody buccaner,
Head 'er home, and crowd 'er.

JAUNE ADDAMS Ridicules Idea of Mayors
Race.—Atlanta Georgian.
That extra "d" seems to have confused the com-
positor.

REFERRED TO THE SAVANTS' CLUB.

Sir: Your admission that there are five or six
things you do not know is interesting. One of
them, at least, no one knows. Why is a throw or
roll of the bones, an inning, you might say, in
certain dice games, called a "horse"? W. C. B.

"WHAT'S the use?" queries Sicre Pacias. Hav-
ing finally discovered the meaning of lampoons, he
has forgotten the connection in which it was used.

THE IRRESPONSIBLE SHOE SHINER.
Sir: In Rochester, Minn., shoe-shining parlor:
"Ladies watch your skirts. We are not respon-
sible."

A CORSET maker advertises his wares as a
"most fitting Christmas gift." Conscious?

THE LIMIT.

Sir: Do you know a meaner woman than the one
I just learned of through her husband? She turns
the clock back so he gets to the bar for his twelve
to one Monday morning drink after it has closed.
G. F. W.

THE Kaiser is not looking well, and is reported
as needing a shave. You say it.

THE OPTIMISTIC ADVERTISER.

[From the Williston, N. D., Graphic.]
For Sale—Baby carriage in good condition.
Reason for selling, baby outgrown it and no more
expected. Inquire Graphic office.

WHY not, why not? C. A. E. 19?

"EGG Price? Go Up." But, cheer up:

THE hens may start laying at any moment.
B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered,
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is
inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual
diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

INDUSTRIAL POISONS.

THIS munition manufacture meets
the health problems presented by
the manufacture of high explo-
sives so promptly and so satis-
factorily that we assume that no prob-
lem of industrial poisoning is unsolv-
able. It seems as though all our manu-
facturers need to know what the
trouble is and the seriousness of it. All
our workmen need to be made fully
aware of the harm done. So long as
the majority are feeling well they are
likely to overlook the fact that a con-
siderable minority are breaking down.
But they can be awakened and when
they are they do the right thing.

Poisoning with anilin is one of the
most troublesome of industrial poison-
ings. It is the amount of work done. Avoid
especially excess of candy, sugars, sweets,
bread, pastries, and starchy foods generally.
Keep the skin very clean. Suggests
baths once or twice a week. Keep
the bowels open. Take yeast, half a cake,
three times a day. If you will work as hard
as a mule does in training you will
not need to take the yeast.

The skin is full of grease glands. When
the pores of the skin are clogged it makes
a blackhead. It becomes infected it makes
a pimple.
To avoid pimples eat moderately in rela-
tion to the amount of work done. Avoid
especially excess of candy, sugars, sweets,
bread, pastries, and starchy foods generally.
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MERCURY TREATMENT.
E. C. J. writes: (1) What effect has
mercury upon the system when taken as
the antidote for syphilis? Does it cause
locomotor ataxia? (2) Does it cause
paralysis? (3) What are the bad ef-
fects?

REPLY.
1. No. It usually prevents the disease,
which is a frequent effect of syphilis.
2. No. Same reply as above.
3. There are none if it is used properly. If
used to excess it causes salivator.

GINGER ALE.

L. C. H. writes: "Is ginger ale harmful
to the kidneys or any part of the body or
is it good and healthful to drink? I have
been drinking it all this summer and will
drink one or two glasses a day. I have
been having more or less pain across my
lower back. Some one told me ginger
ale affected the kidneys. Is there any
harm in it; also is well water good to
drink (Artesian well)? I also drink quite
a bit of water."

REPLY.
Ginger ale is a carbonated water flavored
with ginger and generally with some
cappuccino or red pepper. Plain water is the
best beverage. Ginger ale is a good beverage,
though not equal to water. Drinking carbo-
nated waters containing aromatic, such as
ginger and capuccino, can be easily overdone.
Artesian well water is good to drink.

DON'T DEFEND ON DIES.

J. M. A. writes: "What is a proper
diet for one having neuritis? What can
one do to relieve pain? How can one
get relief generally? Am 50 years old
and have been troubled some years."

REPLY.
Speaking generally, diet does not cause
neuritis and dieting will not benefit it.
In most cases of neuritis it is possible to find
the point where the bacteria enter the body
and treat it with care.

Nehemiah Day for Chicago Is Set
for the Third Sunday in January

Therefore, his servants, will arise
and build—Nehemiah II, 20.

Sunday, Jan. 19, 1919, will be Nehem-
iah day in Chicago.

John G. Shedd, Father "Ed" Kelly,
Charles H. Wacker and over a hundred
other members of the Chicago plan
commission, met at the Hotel Sherman
last night when they assembled at the Hotel
Sherman for the first meeting, being
owing to the war, they have not been
able to hold for a year.

It was a big, enthusiastic, fruitful
meeting, and Nehemiah, one of the
busiest propagandists and builders who
ever went in for city planning, gave it
his keynote.

The Chicago plan commissioners are
about to take the city of Chicago by
storm. Their patron saint, and give
him a regular place in the civic calen-
dar.

So, on the third Sunday of the new
year, the clergy and the people will be
going to preach and sing for Nehemiah
and the old but always new ideals of
city building and city planning which
that long gone constructive enthusiast
advocated—and marked out—in
the face of an disheartening condition
as any city planner from Romulus and
Remus to Charles H. Wacker ever over-
came.

The Chicago plan commission be-
lieves it has got a live, urgent gospel
that ought to be knitted up with the
gospel according to Revelation and ought
to be emphatically preached in a cru-
ade for the maintaining and bettering
of the physical and moral health of
this community. The commission is
confident that the physical and the
moral interlock in its scheme of a bet-
ter, alier, cleaner, more beautiful Chi-
cago, and that the city is now in a
fitter place to live in now it will be
giving every citizen in it a better
chance of getting to a better place
hereafter. Hence it emphatically sum-
mons the clergy to its aid.

Nehemiah got in on the proposition
this way:
Last Sunday John Timothy Stone
preached in the Fourth Presbyterian
church to the text: "Therefore we
will build the wall, and we will build
the wall from Nehemiah, and he wrote
it after he had done a little play acting
along the lines of poignant grief and
got Artaxerxes and the queen to
listen to his project about rebuilding
his home town."

"What's the matter?" said the king.
"You seem sad."

"You couldn't expect me to be very
happy with Jerusalem in the state it
is in," replied the cupbearer, and then
he told the king the story of the wall
mapped out his plans and got his
transportation and building permits
much in the manner the Chicago plan
commission and the board of local im-
provement have to play out with
certain official functionaries here.

In discussing the larger spiritual
aspects of the Chicago plan commis-
sion with Mr. Wacker last Monday
somebody happened to quote Timothy
Stone's Sunday text to the chairman
of the plan commission.

Mr. Wacker uttered a meditative
"U-m-m-m" and got into conference
with some of his colleagues.

"That text of Stone's is a key note,"
he said, "and the Chicago plan com-
mission couldn't have a finer watchword
and rallying cry. We will arise and
build and the preachers shall help us—

REGULATE DIET.

A. A. writes: "About two years ago my
face began to break out with pimples,
which came to a head and filled with a
white matter. I am 18 years old. The
pimples are not 'blackheads,' though
have them, too. The pimples are getting
more numerous each year. I eat more
than I should. Would this cause them?
Is there a cure, and if so how long would
it take?"

REPLY.
No prize fighter in training has pimples.
After a prize fighter strips, and the people
find his face and back pimply, they know
him to be out of condition and bet on the
other man.

The skin is full of grease glands. When
the pores of the skin are clogged it makes
a blackhead. It becomes infected it makes
a pimple.

To avoid pimples eat moderately in rela-
tion to the amount of work done. Avoid
especially excess of candy, sugars, sweets,
bread, pastries, and starchy foods generally.
Keep the skin very clean. Suggests
baths once or twice a week. Keep
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WORK IN TRENCH COSTS 'FIGHTING PARSON'S' LIFE

The Rev. Herman S. Willing Contracts Pneumonia Aiding Yanks.

One of the fighting parsons who went to France with Pershing was the Rev. Herman Samuel Willing, born and reared in Chicago. Barred by his age from enlisting in the ranks—he was 46—he joined the Y. M. C. A. overseas service and devoted himself to work in the front line trenches. When the American offensive north of Verdun was launched he was transferred to the Argonne region, where he served with the Illinois division of the Thirty-third division. Exposure caused him to contract a severe cold, but he refused to leave his post. Pneumonia developed and he died Nov. 22. Since May of 1917 he had lived at 4411 W. 44th St., where he was pastor of the Union Congregational church. He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Minnie R. Willing, and a son and daughter.

Sheridan Graduate Wounded.
Lieut. Claire Morton Daugherty, listed in the official casualties this morning as wounded, degree underlined, is with the Seventy-seventh field artillery. He was commissioned at the first Fort Sheridan officers' training camp. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Daugherty, 825 Broadway avenue.

Lieut. Myron A. Kenny, who died in France of pneumonia, was with the Thirty-third division and was the son of Mrs. J. D. Kenny of 4941 Ellis avenue. Another pneumonia victim was Sergt. Ralph E. Dorman, Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry. His mother and father are dead. The widow, Mrs. Mary Dorman, lives at 2240 West Twenty-second street.

Relatives have been notified of the death of Private Patrick Sweeney, Three Hundred and Twenty-second infantry. He was killed in action Nov. 9. His family lived at 702 North La Salle street.

Private George Reiker, wounded slightly, is with the headquarters company, One Hundred and Thirtieth infantry. His father, John Reiker, is a carpenter, living at 5117 Westworth avenue.

Capt. Robert J. Jacobs, wounded, degree underlined, Oct. 23, in with the signal corps, One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry. He was formerly with the Chicago Telephone company. His mother Mrs. Sophie Jacobs, lives at 1761 Washington boulevard.

Funeral for Aviator Today.
Mrs. Laura Evert of Kenilworth reports that her brother, Private Joseph Evert, was wounded severely Nov. 1. He is the son of John Evert of Gross Point.

The body of Lieut. Walter Smith of Glenview received a war department telegram on Dec. 7, which read: "We deeply regret to inform you that your son, Private Fred Radtitz, is reported missing in action in the Argonne since Oct. 15."

The parents and sisters of the soldier grieved for him as probably dead or a prisoner. But yesterday they received a family letter from him, saying: "I guess you know the war is over. I am well and have been transferred from Company M to Company F. My letter was dated Nov. 18. The case is an illustration of the possibility of errors in the official casualty reports. Private Radtitz is with the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth United States infantry. It is presumed the report that he was missing was made following his transfer from Company M to F."

Hero Seeks Mother.
Sergt. Ray R. Zimmer has been invalided home from France and is now at the United States general hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J. He writes to THE TRIBUNE that "God has spared my life and I should like to find my mother, whom I have not heard from in six years. She was then somewhere in Chicago."

Private Arthur E. Schalk, Company F, Three Hundred and Fourteenth ammunition train, died of pneumonia at Toul, France, Nov. 21, the war department has notified the parents, Herman and Hermine Schalk, 2330 Waverly avenue. Memorial services will be held tomorrow morning at Nazareth Evangelical church, Talman avenue and Altgeld street.

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Chicago's Roll of Honor



1—Sergt. Rialdo E. Dorman, died of pneumonia.
2—Lieut. Claire Morton Daugherty, wounded.
3—Lieut. Myron A. Kenny, died of pneumonia.
4—Corporal Robert J. Jacobs, wounded.
5—Private Joseph Evert, wounded.
6—Private Patrick Sweeney, killed in action.
7—Private George Reiker, wounded.

DEVOTED AUTOS TO MEN RETURNING, GARRITY URGES

All who have automobiles were urged last night by Chief of Police Garrity to place them at the disposal of returning soldiers and sailors, especially the wounded, when the fighters come back from the front. Chief Garrity spoke at the Blackstone theater during an intermission. Friends of men in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and Twentieth U. S. A. receive part of the proceeds from tickets to the performance which they sell, and the money is to be used to care for the wounded and in entertaining the returning soldiers. "If those who are willing to let their automobiles be used for the benefit of the returning soldiers will let me know the names will be listed," said Chief Garrity. "I would not like to see a big demonstration when the boys come home. What they will want most of all will be to see their families and friends, and the autos can be used to take them around, especially the wounded."

Get a Letter from Son They Feared Was Dead

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Radtitz of Glenview received a war department telegram on Dec. 7, which read: "We deeply regret to inform you that your son, Private Fred Radtitz, is reported missing in action in the Argonne since Oct. 15." The parents and sisters of the soldier grieved for him as probably dead or a prisoner. But yesterday they received a family letter from him, saying: "I guess you know the war is over. I am well and have been transferred from Company M to Company F. My letter was dated Nov. 18. The case is an illustration of the possibility of errors in the official casualty reports. Private Radtitz is with the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth United States infantry. It is presumed the report that he was missing was made following his transfer from Company M to F."

Hoynes Gets a Hun Helmet from Employee in France

State's Attorney Hoynes was the recipient yesterday of a German helmet, which was taken from a Hun prisoner by Second Lieutenant T. Frank McGinn, a member of Battery E of the Nineteenth Field artillery. He formerly was employed by Mr. Hoynes.

MOP UP THE LOOP TODAY TO PUSH RED CROSS OVER

Gobs and Girls to Work Until Everybody Joins.

The Red Cross today will mop up the loop. Facing the task of enrolling 600,000 members to make up the city's quota of 1,000,000 before the campaign closes at midnight Monday, Darby Day, Chicago chairman, last night declined to concede defeat and said he believed it was still possible to go over the top.

Today's work probably will tell the story. The hardest campaign ever attempted in the loop will begin at 9:30 a. m. when 500 blue-jackets from the Great Lakes will be met at the Conway building by 500 Red Cross girl workers. After receiving their supplies of buttons and receipts, the workers will be divided into squads of four jacksies and four girls each, and will invade every building in the loop. In the afternoon the squads will take to the streets, where a determined effort will be made to put a button on every man, woman and child that passes. Seven thousand Boy Scouts also will work.

Rain Thwarts Workers.
Rain interfered with the enrollment work all over the city yesterday. There was still worse news last night, when the weather man said it probably would rain all day today. This necessitated the announcement that the big noonday parade planned for the loop today would be postponed to Monday.

Work Till Midnight.
The day's mopping up process will continue until nearly midnight. Jackie bands will take up the work at nightfall, and assisted by hundreds of hunkies from Col. Harding's ambulance drivers at Camp Scott, will give band concerts and make canvasses in all sides of the city. While many of the adult workers quit their jobs early in the week, due to a misunderstanding, the school children have stuck to the task.

RESULTS ELSEWHERE.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Eleven million persons had answered to the American Red Cross "Christmas roll call" up to Thursday night, according to reports received today at headquarters. This number, it was stated, is more than the total number of new members set as a goal in the first Christmas membership drive in 1917.

Reports from the various divisions were announced tonight as follows: ATLANTIC DIVISION—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, 2,600,000 members.

CENTRAL DIVISION—Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, and Michigan, 4,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA-DELAWARE DIVISION—4,000,000.

LAKE DIVISION—Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, 1,178,000.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION—Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, 1,050,000.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida, 285,000.

PRIVATE SLEUTHS NOT USED BY U. S. IN ALLOTMENTS

War Risk Bureau Man Explains Work of Investigators.

Dental that private detectives are employed by the government to investigate claims of soldiers' dependents was made yesterday by Col. T. E. Patterson of the war risk insurance bureau at Washington.

The charges were that soldiers' dependents were delayed in getting their allotment money and that in cases where parents, sisters, and brothers had money allotted to them by the government, the government makes certain additions—detectives were employed to ferret out fraud. These charges were directed again Examiner H. H. Rast, who denied having detected on his staff. There is no doubt that there have been innumerable cases of months of delay in paying allotments—and much suffering has resulted.

Col. Patterson's Explanation.
"All allotments cannot be paid before Christmas," Col. Patterson said. "The war risk bureau is working as hard as possible. When the act creating war insurance was passed there were over 1,500,000 men in the service. To maintain their morale allotments were paid without question, investigation coming afterward. When the armistice was signed it meant the immediate demobilization of hundreds of thousands and an enormous burden was thrown on the bureau."

"It has been necessary to employ investigators outside the civil service force in these cases. This work will be cleared up in a few months. Mr. Rast is an experienced insurance inspector, honest and capable. If he has any detectives on the force of examiners they will be fired at once, but I do not believe he has any."

"There is no question as to allotments to wives and children. It is only to other dependents. The law says an investigation must be made to determine whether they are actually dependents upon the soldiers."

Commerce Body to Aid.
The subject was discussed by the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday and referred to the army and navy committees, of which John T. Stockton is chairman.

After Col. Patterson's presence became known H. H. Merrick, president of the association, stated the only effort the committee would make would be to cooperate with Col. Patterson. News received yesterday from Washington said Secretary Baker favors the use of draft boards as voluntary bodies to aid in finding employment for soldiers.

Railway Chiefs Urge an Early Return of Lines

New York, Dec. 20.—A program calling for prompt return of the railroads after the passage of remedial federal legislation was worked out at a meeting today of the standing committee of the Association of Railroad Executives, according to an announcement tonight. While provisions of the plan were not made public, it was said that they took into consideration every detail of the problem.

The program will be submitted next month to the senate interstate commerce committee, if it is approved at a full meeting of the association, called here for Dec. 30.

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For convenience, comfort and intelligent assistance, and for the number and variety of books in stock, McClurg's is without an equal.

GOOD FICTION FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING

- Simple Souls**
By John Hastings Turner. This is a romance of King Cophetua (the Duke) and the Beggar Maid (a shop girl).\$1.35
- Lovers of Louisiana**
By George W. Cable. A delightful romance in which the son and daughter of two hostile New Orleans families fall in love with each other.\$1.50
- Our Admirable Betty**
By Jeffery Farnol. A joyous and vigorous romance of the period of "The Broad Highway."\$1.60
- Firecracker Jane**
By Alice Calhoun Haines. The romance of an American army girl in Mexico and an aviator of General Pershing's forces. Firecracker Jane lives up to her name.\$1.50
- Yellow Souls**
By Dorota Flatau. The story of a German-Englishman as dramatic as though Mr. Pierpont Morgan served the Kaiser.\$1.50
- The Amazing Interlude**
By Mary Roberts Rinehart. As fine a story as this prolific writer has given the public, and that is saying much.\$1.50
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By Marie Corelli. It is the strange adventures of a strange woman about whom this celebrated novelist has here woven the magic of her spell.\$1.50
- The Watcher by the Threshold**
By John Buchan. Adventures such as few but this master could have imagined, on the dark and forbidding moors of Scotland.\$1.40
- The Court of Belshazzar**
By Earl Williams. Historical romance of the degenerate king and his Babylonian court. Realistic, with the gleam of the Jew recognized for the first time in fiction. A sumptuous picture of the sensuous city.\$1.50
- The Adventure Club with the Fleeth**
By Ralph Henry Barbour. The Adventure club boys get into the United States service and have excitement enough to satisfy the wildest youth.\$1.35
- The Blue Aunt**
By Eliza Orne White. A home story of real children, a frisky kitten and an energetic dog.\$1.25
- The Little House in the Woods**
By Clara W. Hunt. Dorothy, five-year-old, campers in a jolly Maine bungalow.\$1.35
- Outdoor Work**
By Mary Rogers Miller. This book will teach your boy and girl a hundred useful things they will enjoy doing.\$1.00
- Blue Heron Cove**
By Fanny Lee McKinney. Stephanie Rand's life with the sea-faring folk and the friends she makes turns her into a real, joyous American girl.\$1.35
- The Big Game**
By Lawrence Perry. Illustrated. It is fully as exciting as "The Fullback," and it leads up to the biggest game of all—The War.\$1.35
- Esmeralda, or Every Little Bit Helps**
By Nina Wilcox Putnam and Norma Jacobsen. A war time novel with an altogether fascinating and patriotic heroine.\$1.00
- The Blond Beast**
By Robert Ames Bennett. A vivid romance of brave American manhood and loyal love—a story that is vibrant with a fine, outstanding Americanism.\$1.50
- Billy and the Major**
By Emma Speed Sampson. If you enjoy the sportive gaiety and high spirits of youth—read this sparkling story, a sequel to "Miss Minerva and William Green Hill."\$1.00
- Gold and Iron**
By Joseph Hergeshelmer. Three vivid stories, each a complete condensed novel of good action and boldly outlined character studies.\$1.50
- Almanzar**
By J. Frank Davis. A story of a colored house-boy down in "San Antonio," of his "white folks" and of negro society in the Texas city.\$1.00
- The Flying Poilu**
By Marcel Nadaud. A most delicate yet realistic romance of the French aviation service, full of humor, breathless excitement, pathos and gaiety.\$1.35
- The Room with the Tassels**
By Carolyn Wells. Carolyn Wells has outdone herself in this story of a merry party who investigated a haunted house.\$1.40
- The Silent Legion**
By J. E. Buckrose. A novel of heroism, a new, delightfully lightened by humorous touches. "The best novel about England in time of war."\$1.50

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- American Boys' Book of Signs, Signals and Symbols**
By Dan Beard. Illustrates and describes wiggawagging of the Navy, signs and signals of Indians, foresters, railways, animals in the woods, etc.\$1.00
- Boy Scouts at Sea**
By Arthur A. Carey. A dandy sea scout story by the pioneer in the Sea Scouting movement.\$1.35
- Patty-Bride**
By Carolyn Wells. At last "Patty" has made up her mind—after her Captain took matters into his own hands—and congratulations are in order.\$1.25
- Scouting with General Pershing**
By Everett T. Tomlinson. An adventurous story of two boys who take an active part in the expedition into Mexico.\$1.35
- Rhymes and Tales for Children**
By Etta A. and Mary F. Blaisdell. Verse and stories with colored illustrations for the very youngest readers.\$1.00
- Wisconsin Plays, Second Series**
Four one-act plays of originality and distinction that have been successfully tested on the stage.\$1.50
- Ireland. A Study in Nationalism**
By Francis Hackett. The facts, the explanation and a way to reconstruction. It will undoubtedly be accepted as the standard work of information on Ireland.\$2.00
- Over Japan Way**
By Alfred M. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock tells how the Japanese look how they spend their days, and lots of other interesting things.\$2.00
- Kiltie McCoy**
By Patrick Terrance McCoy. An American boy with an Irish name fighting in France as a Scotch soldier. No one has made the war more graphic, more terrible, more humorous.\$1.50
- Before Dawn**
By Irene Rutherford McLeod. Poems of love and life and death, including a dramatic dialogue and a narrative, poem, compose this volume.\$1.25
- How to Know the Bible**
By Dean Hodges. All the facts that you have wanted and wondered about. Written for the average man—simple, direct, compact, comprehensive. A great aid to the student and teacher.\$1.50
- Nights in London**
By Thomas Burke. A rich and piquant account of many adventures in as many parts of London.\$1.50
- The Applewoman of the Klickitat**
By Anna Van Rensselaer Morris. Actual experiences, told in semi-story form, of a woman who successfully planted and developed an apple ranch.\$1.50
- The Dune Country**
By Earl H. Reed. An appreciation of the wonders of nature in the sand dunes on the southern shores of Lake Michigan.\$2.00
- Cornhuskers**
By Carl Sandburg. Mr. Sandburg is concerned, in this new volume of poems, less with the city, and more with the Prairie, which will be "here when the cities are gone."\$1.35
- Horizons**
By Francis Hackett. This book groups the wonders of years. It has a new introduction, five essays on Wells, two on Samuel Butler, three on Bennett, six on American plays, seven on Shakespeare.\$2.00
- The Love of an Unknown Soldier**
A manuscript found in an Abandoned Dug-out. In the trenches a soldier wrote his heart on paper, then vanished. A confession of extraordinary importance to some American girl.\$1.50

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- Men's Canes and Umbrellas**
Men's Canes of snakewood, rosewood, English partridge and Malacca with plain handles and sterling silver and gold trimmings, at \$2 to \$20. Men's Umbrellas of splendid quality, in plain and attractively trimmed handles, at \$2 to \$15.
- Woman's Canes and Umbrellas**
Set at \$6.00 to \$30.00. Woman's Umbrellas in the new short handle sport styles with silk wrist straps and rings, at \$2 to \$15.
- Shopping hours, 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.**
Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

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A most timely and luxurious gift, exceptionally serviceable now because these refined velour hats harmonize so beautifully with the fleecy winter ulsters and fur-trimmed overcoats. We show these smart hats in rich colors of green, brown, golden-tan and black, at \$10, \$12 and \$15.

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Store open every night until Christmas

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The Store for Men's and Boys' Xmas Gifts

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FLATWARE

THE correct appointment of the table is of daily importance as it tends to make foods more appetizing.

The flatware shown is the popular pattern "Sierra"—very attractive and inexpensive.

At "Burley" the Christmas buyer will find many unusual distinctive articles in Sheffield plate—useful, seasonable gifts at reasonable prices.

Complete and beautiful Christmas gift boxes are a part of each purchase.

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CHINA-CRYSTAL-SILVER
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Miss Julia Martinez.

STROMONT.
16.—(Editor of The Tribune.) We approach the "shortest year, why don't you tell that, just because Dec. 21 is the day on which the year is the least of all the year, it does not mean that at least and also earliest. A glance at any almanac will show one person in fifty thought a few over that, that the sun has been since the first week in Dec. will continue to rise later week in January. Gosh.

U.S. AS STRONG IN PEACE AS IN WAR, MUNDELEIN PLEA

May No Bickerings Mar
Glorious Year, His
Prayer.

America's spirit of liberality and unity is praised in a Christmas message which Archbishop Mundelein of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago published yesterday in the New World, the Catholic church weekly. A prayer was offered that America might be saved from bickerings in peace as she has been from the further scourge of war.

The message reads in part: "We come to him with hearts overflowing with gratitude for the wonderful year just closing, gratitude not only for the favors we have received from him but also because of the perils he has kept from us. The year now ending has brought a glorious victory to our arms, a fitting reward for the sacrifices of our people and especially of their sons who left their dear ones and friends when summoned to defend their country's honor."

"This people of ours, made up from scores of nations, has been a cause of wonderment to the world. No one dreamed, not even we ourselves, that we, a peace-loving people, unused to war, ever concerned only with our affairs, never mingling in the constant quarrelling of the nations of Europe, could so quickly create, equip, and render ready for service in distant fields an army of millions."

Cheerful in Sacrifice.
"No body of men ever made the needed sacrifices so cheerfully, so easily, and so quickly as our boys when they answered their country's call. May it not be that we have thereby rendered more secure the peace of the future, for it has served on other races the warning that we stand ever ready to defend our homes, our lands, our honor against the covetousness of others."

"The year soon closing has made us a people united as never before, a people that, when danger approached and the need arose, showed a marvelous spirit of unity, with every barrier leveled, rich and poor, native and foreigner, Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, we have labored together for the common good and have stood solidly behind our country."

People Gave Lavishly.
"Perhaps never in history has a nation given so lavishly of its savings as did the people of this country, when called upon for the national loan, to provide for the bodily comforts and the spiritual needs of our boys in the service, and for the help of the nations associated with us in democracy's cause. For all of these things we are grateful as a people, for the Lord has shown us that, while war is a tragedy, yet it often brings for a people blessings in disguise."

"And while we kneel before the Lord on this Christmas day, and while we make known to him our gratitude, let us ask him to give us in peace, even as he watches over us in war, so that now when the war clouds have passed away, neither we, our country, nor our boys may forget the lesson we learned."

Keep Us from Bickerings.
"May the tiny hand of the Christ child bless our country, our state, and our city, and as a precious gift grant us that the unity and loyalty we have shown in time of war may not be disturbed by bickerings among us, now that peace has come, that the spirit of generosity and sacrifice we have shown may not be driven away by greed on the part of employer or unscrupulousness by employee, or by the arrogance of the rich or the discontent of the poor, that our boys who have given to their chaplains, to their officers, and to their companions the example of a deep religious spirit when death and danger were lurking near may not become careless and dissatisfied now when they are preparing to come back to us."

"Finally, let us ask him to bless our heroic dead, the many who rest in foreign soil, that we may never forget that while 'He came to make us happy, they died to make us free'; that we may not forget them, either in our prayers, and that to them as their Christmas gift, he may grant an eternal repose in our Heavenly Father's mansions; that our hearts may be filled with fraternal love and charity for our fellow citizens on this Christmas day and our lips but express what our hearts feel when we wish them a 'Merry Christmas.'"

SALARIES PAID TO OFFICIALS OF PEOPLES GAS

An offshoot of the investigation of the overcharges made against consumers by the Peoples Gas company the state public utilities commission has gone into the question of salaries paid to executives and other officials and department heads. The inquiry has brought out the following table of monthly salaries:

	1916	1918
Chairman board of directors	\$4,166.66	\$2,083.33
Executive committee	625.00	625.00
President	1,083.33	2,083.33
Vice President	1,816.67	1,816.67
Vice president	1,500.00	1,500.00
Secretary	833.33	750.00
Assistant secretary and treasurer	416.67	325.00
Treasurer	333.33	300.00
Assistant treasurer	500.00	300.00
Engineer	583.33	583.33
Construction engineer	1,250.00	1,250.00
General superintendent	500.00	416.67
Assistant engineer	225.00	200.00
Testing engineer	225.00	200.00
Chemist	275.00	250.00
Assistant chemist	250.00	175.00
Assistant chemist	150.00	150.00
Assistant engineer	225.00	200.00
Assistant of construction	333.33	333.33
Architect	200.00	200.00
Supt. north station	225.00	200.00
Supt. Division-st. station	275.00	300.00
Supt. 25th-st. station	225.00	200.00
Supt. 110th-st. sta.	275.00	300.00
Supt. 110th-st. station	187.50	275.00
Supt. north station	187.50	275.00
Asst. supt. south station	104.00	100.00
Asst. supt. Division-st. sta.	124.00	100.00
Asst. supt. 25th-st. station	104.00	100.00
Asst. supt. 110th-st. sta.	124.00	100.00
Asst. supt. 110th-st. station	104.00	100.00
Asst. supt. Willow-st. sta.	124.00	100.00
Asst. supt. 110th-st. station	104.00	100.00
Supt. 12th-st. holder	128.50	135.00
Byproducts foreman	175.00	175.00
Byproducts foreman	185.00	185.00
Asst. supt. pressures	165.00	165.00
Supt. main canvas and records	225.00	225.00
Asst. gen'l supt. streets	250.00	250.00
Asst. supt. streets, north	200.00	225.00
Asst. supt. streets, south	165.00	180.00
Asst. supt. streets, north	200.00	225.00
Asst. supt. streets, south	165.00	180.00
Supt. streets, west	200.00	225.00
Asst. supt. streets, west	165.00	180.00
Asst. supt. streets, Calumet	145.00	150.00
Supt. streets, Calumet	145.00	150.00
Chief clerk street dept.	170.00	160.00
Supt. west garage	165.00	170.00
Superintendent meters	170.00	225.00

MATTESON MAYOR ARRESTED FOR DRAFT GRAFT

Alexander F. Robinson, mayor of Matteson, Ill., and former assistant state's attorney, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charged with having represented himself as a government agent. He was held under \$2,500 bonds when arraigned before United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason.

Robinson is charged with having obtained \$475 from Mrs. Henry Branstetter, a resident of Matteson, who claimed that he told her he would have her son exempted from army service and that the money "went to the government." She says she paid the money, but her son was later drafted and placed in class A1. A number of other residents of Matteson and vicinity have made similar charges.

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The present volume contains the complete text of 21 plays. Despite the limitations of copyright, Mr. Moses has been fortunate in securing the most notable English Dramas, from Sheridan Knowles down to John Masefield, and the most representative Irish dramas from William Butler Yeats down to Lord Dunsany.

Besides a general preface, each play is preceded by a full introduction. Mr. Moses has likewise been careful in preparing his general and individual bibliographies; so that the reader and the student are offered the advantage of a complete history of the British stage from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century to August, 1914.

873 pages. \$4.00 net
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THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE
By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

as the greatest novel the world has seen in many years. Such a novel written at any time and under any circumstances would be great enough to gain world recognition. But coming just at this crisis its vividly interesting story holds so much for the world that it becomes at once pre-eminent.

It shows that war was inevitable from causes deep in the German national character and education, and a thinking reader may see in it the way toward molding a new national life that will make war forever impossible. Yet the magic of it is that if you care nothing for world futures you would still find it great—"the most absorbing story you ever read," as the critics say.

Translated by CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN. \$1.90 (postage extra).
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BOOKS and WRITERS of BOOKS Edited by BURTON RASCOE

Roland G. Usher
Writes History
of the Pilgrims
By ELIA W. PEATTIE.

ROLAND G. USHER, professor of history at Washington University, St. Louis, and the author of a number of historical monographs, has undertaken for his latest story "THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR HISTORY." The opus impresses the reader at once as being a first hand piece of research and deduction, with independent interpretations of the men and the motives of that redoubtable group of come-outers. The subject is approached sympathetically and with that quality which goes to the making of good history as well as of good fiction—namely: psychological insightfulness. The simple farmers at Scrooby in the north of England are seen in all their brave singularity, "the true progenitors of the westward march of the Anglo-Saxon race, a group of men and women worthy of becoming the ancestors of a virile nation of 100,000,000 souls."

Dr. Usher reviews the persecutions suffered by the congregation of determined separatists and their nine years' residence in Holland, then their amazing flight to America, and the hazardous settlement of the new land. At this point the austere romance grips the American reader with the fascination of a subject which reaches down to the roots of national experience and inherited reverence. Once again the reader is astonished at the youthfulness of these men and women who endured terrific hardships, devastating diseases, homelessness, desertion by the factors who should have supported them, and the aggressions of the not always savage Savage but of a wild neighbor whose caprice was a continual element of danger.

It seems hardly possible to exaggerate the discouragements and hardships of the pilgrims. These were due in a large measure to the hostility they were obliged to exercise toward the natives of men and women who joined them and who had done nothing to augment the reserves of food and to the practically compulsory entertainment of the Indians. Dr. Usher is inclined to defend them against the charge of unliberality. Or, to put the matter differently, they did not come to America in search of liberty for all but only that they, personally, might prosper according to their ideas. It did not seem to them best to include in their close community persons whose ideas were inimical to the tenets and habits so courageously sought for and defended.

In a truly illuminating manner is this dignified and valuable book written—a book which any true American will do well to read, not once, but at intervals, to fortify his inherited ideas and brace him for the problems of his own complicated national life. [The Macmillan company.]

A light, agreeable, and witty echo of the war is to be found in "ON FUR LOUGH," by Florence Olmstead [Charles Scribner's Sons]. Miss Olmstead has permitted a young British lieutenant who was in the battle of the Marne to take a recuperative vacation in Georgia, where a strained heart and lungs find the rest and salubriousness that they need. Lieut. Wrexham has most of his ideas carefully arranged—they have, indeed, been arranged for him by the group of English society to which he belongs—and he is startled, not to say annoyed, by anything which causes him to re-examine his notions. He finds a number of things and persons in the states which he has not yet tabulated and the conflict between his fixed ideas and of hope which suits the mood of the reader of today very well. One finds good entertainment in the brisk volume.

Gertrude Atherton, moved by some happy spirit of youth, has written an exhilarating story for young people called "THE VALIANT RUNAWAYS" [Dodd, Mead & Co.]. It is the history of Roldan Catandana, a Californian in the days of Spanish rule, and it is as stirring and romantic a tale as could be desired by the most spirited of boy readers. The truth is Mrs. Atherton wrote the book years ago, but it has long been out of print and it has lost nothing of its vigor and interest by having lain in limbo for a time. The pictures it gives of Spanish life upon the coast have their historical as well as their romantic value.

"The Gypsy Blood" As a child she knew the glamour and glitter of night life in Paris. As a girl she knew the tawdry splendor of the London music halls. She loved these gypsy people—she was one of them. Like a butterfly, she had danced herself into their hearts.

And then, one day, came the choice. But this is the big book that all the reading world has been expecting from Compton Mackenzie—

SYLVIA SCARLETT
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Romance—adventure—adventure grave and gay—vivid pictures of sordid days in the London slums—of life among actors, dancers, artists—people desperately poor and hopelessly vulgar—people fine and beautiful and great-hearted—all these you will find in this tale of one girl's remarkable life—so full of color and passion and adventure—and yet so strangely empty.

It is told with a charm as delicate as a fairy cobweb—with that fineness of style and beauty of language that only Compton Mackenzie can give to a book.

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Affords a Better Understanding of Difficulties Besetting Establishment of an Enduring World's Peace.
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"GODS OF MA 3"

BY GORDON SEAGROVE.
"THE GODS OF MARS," by Edgar Rice Burroughs [A. C. McClurg]: In this story for the fanciful the business-like Mr. Burroughs takes his hero, John Carter, to the extraordinary planet of Barsoom, situated some 43,000,000 miles from this center of unrest, and there puts him through the ordinary hellfire and brimstone which is the lot of the average hero.

That the astute and courageous Mr. Carter is more than a match for the clutch of circumstance, the tricks of enemies, strange plant enemies, and the hate of the Gods is, of course, as obvious as a pair of rubbers. It is with no great gasp of surprise, therefore, that you realize his triumph and rejoice with him in the recovery of his wife and son.

In his books Mr. Burroughs evinces the business man. His formula is simple: taking conventional situations, he fits them to a background purely imaginary, thus intriguing the minds of thousands and winning for himself certain glory and astounding sums in sweet yellow gold.

For his Tarzan series and the present one there is to be said: They are, at least, original in setting and appealing to the imagination and are written with some vividness. And though they contribute not one jot or tittle to our happiness, yet, in the distance, I hear the outcries of the yeomanry emitting stirring pleas for more and more.

"ELIZABETH'S CAMPAIGN," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward [Dodd-Mead]: An interesting account of how efficiency, plus changes in the world, heart and actions of one of England's country gentlemen. Up to the time the charm and efficiency appeared in the person of his secretary the old gentleman had sneered at the war, dodged the loans, spat on his thrift card, and devoted his time to the collection of pottery and prints exhumed from parts far distant and high smelling. But after the nearness of her dear presence—well, her management was undeniable.

"SPEAKING OF BARNEGAT," by Russell D. Smith [Duffield], is a fair narrative of a bewhiskered smuggler, his adoring daughter, a young blood who loves her, and revenue department Sherlocks who conspire to and almost succeed in obliterating love's young dream. The author, writing full well the grief that can be caused by the loss of a loved one, has written for all hands, the love interest laying a course for the nearby church and the captain resolved to smuggle no more.

"THE MADMAN" [Knopf, \$1.25], by Khalil Gibran, who is held the greatest poet of Arabia. Robin said of him, "The world should expect much from this poet painter of Lebanon. He is the William Blake of the twentieth century." The book includes three drawings by the poet.

Two Good Books of Travel, Both on the Orient
BY HERBERT CAXTON.
MR. ELEANOR FRANKLIN EGAN was fortunate in being able to join the British forces in Mesopotamia as the guest of Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, the commander. Her book, "THE WAR IN THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD" (Harpers), is made up chiefly of her articles contributed to a magazine. As a matter of fact, there is little of actual war in the book save in a page or two near the end.

What it deals with is the work of the expeditionary force in preparations for the Baghdad campaign, the transport, the hospital, and other necessary services, such as road making, etc., the difficulties under which the British labored, the mistakes first made, and how they were rectified.

The author had every opportunity to see how all this work was carried on, and she has deserved praise for the efficiency and persistency of the British army. She tells of Townshend's ill-fated experience, at Kut-el-Amara and of the triumphant entry into Baghdad. She was in the same house as Gen. Maude when he died of cholera. Her last words were "Carry on."

The book is good reading, but it deals with travel rather than war. It is illustrated with photographs.

Mr. Walter A. Hawley, an expert in judging oriental rugs, has set down his travels in the nearer east under the comprehensive title "ASIA MINOR" [John Lane company]. The war, especially the last few months of the conflict, have brought Turkey in Asia to a prominent place in the minds of the world and there are many who believe that that part of the earth is destined to play a part approaching in importance the reputation it had in ancient days.

Mr. Hawley is one who so believes. His travels took him from the Bosphorus far down the coast and considerably into the interior, where he was sometimes a hundred miles from another European.

Retracing his steps, he went north and east to the Black sea. His visits to ancient ruins, to cities whose history goes back almost to the beginning of things, and to the more modern places of trade are always described in an interesting way, and he has taken photographs which certainly add to the value of his narrative.

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Amelia Gere Mason
Amelia Gere Mason has written in "Memories of a Friend" [Woodworth] a touching and affectionate biography of one of Chicago's best known women, Mrs. Franklin MacFay, and at the same time a record of the artistic and literary life of Chicago of a generation ago.

"GODS OF MA 3"

BY GORDON SEAGROVE.
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LONG OR SHORT SEASON PROBLEM FOR BALL CLUB OWNERS

OPINIONS DIFFER ON QUESTION OF TRIMMING SAILS

Players Paid on Monthly Basis Would Suffer Loss in Salary.

NEARLY PINCHED!

New York, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—Jack Hendricks, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, arrived today on board the White Star liner *Memphis*, with a harrowing tale of how he nearly got locked up at Liverpool, England.

By JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Whether America's baseball fans will have to wait until about May 1 to see a game or whether they will see one about the middle of April, promises to be a question that will take some time to settle when the managers of the two major leagues and many of the club owners meet in the joint session of Jan. 16 at New York. That is only one of many reconstructive problems to be settled, but it seems the club owners are divided on the particular one regarding the schedule.

Fans will await the result with considerable interest, for there is an apparent hunger for baseball that hasn't existed for at least four years, and no doubt if the fan could have a vote on the matter there would be ball games on the first day the snow fell in the ground.

Division in Both Leagues.

While the American league members took action at their recent meeting, a short session of 140 games, with a starting date of about May 1, there is no assurance that it will be carried at the joint session. It was stated that three of the A. L. clubs opposed the move. No action was taken in the National league, but its members also are divided. Probably there will be considerable lobbying on the question before a vote is taken at the joint meeting.

In the meantime the fan must sit still and wait, no matter how anxious he may be for a ball game. The players also have nothing to say, but no doubt they would favor the longer season and the earlier start because the big reason for their strike is the number of games was cut down and the pay roll of the players. In other years the player has held a six months' contract. If 140 games are played, they will be crowded into a five months' season. The player who contracts by the month will lose a month's pay.

Many Paid Annual Salary.

While this would reduce the pay roll considerably, it wouldn't mean any player would have a month's pay cut. Many of the regulars and all of the stars contract for so much for the season, and they doubtless will demand about the same total this time and will not care whether they work five, six, or seven months. Recruits and other players who are liable to be sent back to the minors generally have contracts calling for so much per month, and naturally will suffer.

The matter of saving on training trip by opening later wouldn't affect the clubs greatly. If they could do their training on the home grounds in April, the clubs still would have to put all the players up in some hotel and pay the bills, and the only saving would be in transportation. No exhibition games would be played at home, so all the money would be going out and nothing would be coming in.

Costs Games for Clubs?

An informal meeting of Pacific Coast leagues was held the other day in Oakland and all felt the same way. The managers were unanimous in their agreement to resume baseball out there last where they left off last summer. Formal action will be taken on the matter soon, after which the Chicago Cubs will be able to make arrangements for their spring training trip. There was a suggestion by one of the Coast leagues that the season be shortened so as not to start until May 1. If that is adopted and the Cubs also have a late opening, they will be able to exhibit out there through most of the month of April.

Johnny Evers, who last week returned from France, where he did a lot of C. work, has let out a report in New York that Hank Gowdy, Boston catcher and soldier de luxe, was killed during the last week of the war. Evers stated he heard the rumor just before he departed for home, but denied he didn't believe it as no official announcement of Gowdy's death has come from the war department. Johnny said that the death of Eddie Grant, a battle was heard and confirmed within a few days and, to be similar to Hank Gowdy, best known of all the ball players over there, surely would have been reported if it were true.

BOOST SANDLOT GAMES FOR 1919

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 20.—Sandlot baseball in the east, middle west and southern sections of the United States will be played on a much broader scale during the coming season, than ever before, and activities of the National baseball federation, the sandlot governing body of the country, will be extended to additional cities in 1919. These facts developed today when members of the semi-professional division of the National federation met and discussed plans for next season. C. C. Jones of Cleveland, Tom Nolen of Johnston, Pa., and Ralph Davis and J. B. Haddock of Pittsburgh attended the session.

SINCE UNCLE BIM TELEGRAPHED THAT HE WOULD BE WITH THEM FOR CHRISTMAS, THE GUMPS HOME HAS TURNED INTO A CARAVAN OF JOY.

NEVER BEFORE DID THEY PLAN ON SUCH JOYFULITY—EVEN THE DOG WEARS A SMILE.

OH, I JUST CAN'T WAIT UNTIL UNCLE BIM COMES—HE'LL HAVE A WONDERFUL NIGHT'S SLEEP—WONDER IF HE'LL LIVE IN A MAMA.

OH SURE HE'LL INVITE HER—HE DON'T CARE FOR MONEY—I'M JUST ANXIOUS TO HAVE YOUR MOTHER MEET A REAL GUMP—SHE'LL HAVE A BETTER OPINION OF THE GUMPS WHEN SHE KNOWS HIM.

OH, I'LL BET HE'S JUST LIKE ALL THE REST OF THE GUMPS—IF THEY HAD ANYTHING THEY CLAIM THEY'VE GOT THERE WOULDN'T BE ANYTHING FOR ANY BODY ELSE.

ANDY AND MIN SIT UP WAY INTO THE WEE SMALL HOURS—PLANNING AND DREAMING.

CHIEF UMPIRE CALLS SILK O'LOUGHLIN OUT IN COMBAT WITH FLU

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His Gestures Continued.

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POLICE BRAVERY CITED IN LISTING OF MORE HEROES

Civil Service Commission
Receives the Names of
Fearless Officers.

Another list of police heroes was filed with the civil service commission yesterday. The commission is to make the award of the Carter H. Harrison medal for bravery. The list was as follows:

Detective Sergeant Paul Peterson, West Chicago avenue station, for bravery, intelligence, and ability displayed in the arrest of Edward Wagner, a former convict wanted for saloon robberies, on Feb. 14, 1917.

Patrolman Thomas J. Dohney, Englewood station, now on military furlough, for the arrest of Charles J. Kirby, Reuben Gustafson, Roy Morris, and Alfred Olsson, wanted for robbery. Dohney arrested the men in February, 1917, and was promoted to the rank of temporary senior detective sergeant and sent to the detective bureau.

Lieut. Benjamin J. Burns and Policemen Patrick Higgins, James B. Scanlan, David Curran, Hiram W. Sweet, and Frank W. Enright, Woodlawn station, for bravery in the arrest of William Taylor, discovered in a flat building. Although Taylor was armed with a revolver, the lieutenant and policemen entered the house and captured him.

Sergt. Martin C. Mulvihill, Chicago avenue station, efficiency, intelligence, and activity in rescuing several persons from a burning building.

Policemen Julius A. Rohrer, William E. Burns, and Detective Sergeant William V. Blaul—Chicago avenue station, for arresting several men wanted for robberies. Sergt. Blaul was a partner of Detective James Quinn, shot and killed in a north side saloon by Carl Marx, a member of the car barn bandit gang.

Policeman Phillip L. Fleming, Irving Park station, for bravery and judgment in stopping a runaway horse. Policeman Joseph Lawler, Central station, for braving five shots fired by a man in the Loyal hotel, 214 South Clark street. When the man refused to surrender policeman killed him.

THREE BANKERS INDICTED.

Edmund Szalkowski, president of the Federal State bank, which was closed by the state auditor last January, was indicted yesterday by the state grand jury on charges of receiving deposits while the bank was insolvent and embroiled. The grand jury also indicted Ralph and Frank Graham of the Graham & Sons bank.

STRING REMOVED FROM GRANT FOR OGDEN AVENUE

Council Committee
Votes \$50,000 for
Work on Extension.

There will be no "strings" to the \$50,000 appropriation for preliminary work by the board of local improvements on the Ogden avenue extension project.

A few days ago the city council committee on finance, which is making up next year's budget, agreed to make this appropriation if the state legislature granted the city the right to increase its corporate revenue.

The committee reversed itself yesterday and made the appropriation without any "string" to it.

Ready to Start.
"Take off the 'string' and let us go ahead," M. J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, said. "We can start the preliminary work right after the first of next year. If we have to wait for the legislature to act, it means months of delay, and we may lose thousands of dollars on the cost of the project."

Ald. A. A. McCormick moved that the committee reconsider its action of making the appropriation conditional on the action of the legislature. Ald. H. D. Capitain then moved that the appropriation be made without the "string." This was unanimously ordered.

Speedy Work Promised.

"We can now go ahead with this work in jig time," said Mr. Faherty. "We have a meeting of property owners called for Jan. 7. From the sentiment displayed at the last meeting of the property owners there will be no objections raised to the improvement."

"I believe we can get actual work on the tearing down of buildings under way by the latter part of next year. To delay this work for a year would add to the cost."

BURGOLAN'S FIANCEE HELD.

Bertha Carlson, fiancée of Christ Rohrer, the "perfumed burglar," was held to the grand jury yesterday and her bonds fixed at \$1,200 by Judge Richardson in the Sheffield avenue court on two charges, one of disorderly conduct and the other a more serious charge.

Safe Milk

For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.

Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

Ask for Horlick's

THE ORIGINAL

Malted Milk

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Copyright 1918, Hart Schaffner & Marx

The leader among overcoat stores. 6th floor

OUR leadership rests on the wonderful stock and the variety of models and weaves, and the certainty of quality in every garment. The best fabrics of America, England, Ireland, Scotland are here in a great international display. Carr Meltons, Brook kerseys, English vicunas, Scotch fleeces in the Montagnac type, hand woven tweeds, soft chinchillas, Irish duffles and friezes, blanket back weaves, boucles, Worumbo chinchillas; they're all here.

The latest fashion ideas are shown; and the favored models are all in evidence—ulsters, motor coats, Balmacaans, Raglans, Chesterfields, double-breasted styles, military styles; fur collared and fur-lined, silk-lined, wool-lined, leather-lined. The values are pronounced.

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60 \$75 \$85 \$100 \$125 \$150 \$175 \$200

For young men of fashion. 4th floor

OUR 4th floor store for young men does offer the most interesting styles to those who want dignity with lively late fashion. College and high school men, young business and professional men, find here the type of clothes that suits the most critical tastes. Military influence appears in many of the new models; in suits, overcoats, ulsters. We offer the latest ideas for young men.

Suits for business, for social affairs, for school, sports, Sundays. Overcoats for dress or business, for motoring, for stormy weather; fur collared or fur lined, silk or wool lined. The most complete stocks ever shown; best colors and patterns.

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60

Special values in Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats at \$40

FOR men and young men; rich all-wool fabrics in the latest and best correct styles; fine examples of the work of these celebrated makers. The values are beyond any we have ever shown; the prices are below present wholesale. See these \$40 suits and overcoats, at

Or others, in a full line, from \$30 to \$75

Detachable fur collars of rich quality; 1st floor

HERE'S a gift of real substantial character—a detachable fur collar; it means solid comfort and a lot of pleasure in wearing it.

Heavily furred skins, the pick of the pelt markets; natural otter, plucked and unplucked; raccoon, Hudson seal, dyed muskrat, Persian lamb.

\$15 \$20 \$25 \$30 up to \$45

Men's house coats and lounging robes; 5th floor

BEAUTIFUL qualities of velvets, broadcloths, rib silks, boucles, Venetians and plaid back fabrics. They're not high priced for such qualities.

\$7.75 \$8.75 \$9.75 \$10.75 \$12.75
\$16.50 \$20 \$25

Store open evenings until Christmas

Boys' clothes store, fifth floor

QUALITY first in boys' clothes; with the price as low as quality permits. Vest suits, well-seam-waist suits, Norfolk; overcoats, some fur collared, ulsters, reefers. The suits have two pairs of pants.

You'll find these clothes for boys of unusual value; economy at each price.

\$12 \$15 \$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Boys' shoes on the Munson army last, heavy oil tan leather; oak soles; sizes 13 to 2—\$3.50; sizes 2½ to 6, \$4.

M-L-R double worth 50c neckwear; 1st floor

IF you asked an expert their value he would probably name a price at least double what they're selling for; great big, well made silk four-in-hands in wonderful colorings.

They've just arrived; there's a lot of them; remarkable values at the 50c price.

Other neckwear 50c to \$5.50

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Our gift certificates always please; he can select what he wants; you name the amount.

WE try to render here a personal service; to have you feel that it's personal. We want to be sure of your satisfaction; money cheerfully refunded.

SECT
GENE
MARKET

LILLIAN L
GOT A SP
'T WAS W

Plays Santa
Loop Spree
of M

While the police of Park were searching 15 years old, who on home at 919 Cuyler street was having a masquerade as a boy, the role of Santa Claus. Her ambition to be a model led to her arrest last evening. She was arrested by police officers near the Lillian, in boy's dress.

"There is the new store," she said. "I've got it with me displaying a roll of cloth."

Patrolman Lynch questioned and laughed. "Where would you buy an automobile?" "I've got it with me displaying a roll of cloth."

Roll Makes C. The policeman eyed the girl. "I've got it with me displaying a roll of cloth."

Lillian carried a large bundle with presents for her sisters. Policeman Lynch under his arm a box under his arm a station. There she was. Detectives John Hayes and Donald. Her reminder of a chauffeur's coat off her head, disclosed her.

Call in Police

The detectives called Reddy, who took Lillian to the police station. Morgan Collins, a few minutes later, discarded dress, which emerged from the picture in her feminine. She insisted that he Clayton and that he came to do Christmas persuasion could make that story. Finally, "book" was examined, revealing the description "was reported by Park police."

Chief Mooney of the also sent out the g. Confronted with this, Lillian admitted that she was the Kasten, for whom the going on for eighteen.

A Day in the Lillian came into the Thursday visiting mother stayed that night at hotel, Wabash avenue street.

Yesterday she made piece of paper on which signature was written request to the cash. Bank and Trust company Milwaukee avenue, the daughter draw on my also wants."

Draws \$299 on Lillian allowed that enough for her Christmas. She presented the "order" the money.

Near the bank in parlor. Lillian went her dark tresses which started in on her. First of all, she boy's clothes, a reefer chauffeur's cap. The she bought a watch a brother, a dress for holidays, and a wonderful \$15 for her sister. She bought a camera, an assortment of gloves, an assortment of shirts, and toilet articles. She had spent \$119. her home.

DENTIST IS FOR POS

'ARMY C

A young dentist who the state authorities causing him a license. He was arrested by W. Follmer of the department. The man, who was known, had posed as a dentist, now in the dental corps.

Recently he appeared the dental association while in France he had been advised how to. Yesterday word came an impostor. He was in the Boston Dental Association some teeth worked for them for his pay, according to the.

Don't Swear at the Call in the

If your darling annoys you by the annoying neighbors' child, who is a nuisance, disturb your call the arbitrators.

And, agents, janitors and nuisances aren't out in court any more. A permanent arbitrator planned to put a neighborhood row in Chicago. He didn't pay. Neither did the Chicago Renting Association behind the man tried out in Wabash there like a cha-

STOCKS TUMBLE UNDER PRESSURE OF MORE TRADES

**Loss of \$12,000 a Day
Reported to Di-
rectors.**

Banks Agree to Move at the Request of the Treasury.

It was announced that at the request of the treasury department all the banks in the New York money pool have agreed to continue their participation in that organization until after the close of the next Liberty loan. The treasury department has made an arrangement on Jan. 10 next. Its consequence until the time requested by the treasury will mean the continuance of the restrictions on borrowing for stock market purposes that now obtain, and will mean that the government will be able to improve in prices for securities.

It may be assumed that the market for bonds and stock prices will be affected, as well as gold prices, though relatively less so for the former. But a somewhat wide buying of railroad and other securities stocks would lead to a sympathetic improvement in bond prices and a general raising of the level of credit.

Approved by Bankers.

The time extension of the present arrangement meets the approval of a good part of the bankers of the island. Just at this time there is an easier situation in money, but the floating of the next liberty loan, which it is generally believed will be around \$4,000,000, will call for at least one more large concentration of funds.

It is regarded as one of the most important things that the loan shall be a success in order to maintain confidence in the issue already outstanding. A poor result and low prices for the next issue would react on the \$10,000,000 bonds that have been taken by the country.

Opposed Ending U. S. Control.

N. L. Amster, chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island railroad, has expressed his opposition in which the island is unalterably opposed. The government relinquishing control of the railroads at this time. He believes it would be fatal to the interests of railroad securities and to the power of the island among them the following:

The railroad administration has put its effect an advance in wages amounting to about \$800,000,000 per year. When the island is able to pay the wages of its sea walls and railroad traffic, in common with general business, was at a high point. Since the signing of the armistice, however, general business has fallen to a low level. This has reflected itself in the railroad revenues.

The federal administration instituted increase of 40 per cent in passenger rates and 25 per cent in freight rates offset this increase in wages. Some of the state commissioners and shippers in Washington held the view that now that the war is over freight and passenger rates would be reduced; while representatives of the brotherhoods and other labor organizations held that if freight and passenger rates were reduced, the wages of railroad employees are determined wages would be depressed.

Would Mean Receivers.

Although the value of unfilled space in the country has not been fully tested, because of war conditions, it is interesting to point out that through the common use of terminal facilities and equipment there are today in the east 610 empty idle coal cars, whereas 300,000 empty cars are in the west. Last year ago, or before government control, with practically the same number of empty cars in the country, there were enough to go around.

In my opinion if the government were to relinquish all control of the railroads in the immediate future it would be necessary to simultaneously appoint receivers for a great many."

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS

backing house shares were all lower.	11
declines, however, were fractional, and	6
condition of the market was due to gen-	11
erally rather than any pronounced trend	3
there.	1
ample was sold off in sympathy with New	21
where the price closed under 51. There	38
divergent reports as to earnings, but since	2
stock pays no dividends it appears to be	9
at a reasonably high figure.	4
umatic Tool declined and Union Carbide	20
fractionally lower. In the latter issue	86
has been a somewhat lower tendency	6
the announcement of the new stock of	60

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chg.	Net
for pld	80	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	....	10
for pld	20	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	....	88
for pld	160	81	80	81	....	15
for pld	700	1/4	1/4	1/4	....	10
for pld	1,025	10	9 1/4	10	....	16
for pld	100	66 1/4	66	66 1/4	....	10
for pld	7	8	8	8	....	50
for pld	110	104 1/4	104	104	....	29
for pld	40	114 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	....	10
for pld	10	111	110	111	+ 1	2
for pld	82 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	....	20

25	15	15	16	+	79	
11	894	894	894			9
10	51	51	51			2
8	285	285	285			10
40	104	104	104			12
134	108	108	108			5
138	79	79	79			48
3,621	444	43	434			
981	1234	1214	1224			
4,595	56	56	564			
4,618	34	34	34			
110	754	744	744			
20	98	99	99			
BONDS.						

High. Low. Close. chgs.		
Armour deb 6s	100.00	100.00 100%
1921	100.00	100.00 100%
Chi Tel 4 1/2s	97	97 97 1%
Com El Int 5s	95 1/4	95 1/4 95 1/4
Puab III 5s	87 1/4	87 1/4 87 1/4
Swift Lat 5s	97	96 1/2 97
5 S Lib 2d 4s	92.70	92.70 92.70
8d 4 1/2s	95.20	95.20 95.20
10d 4 1/2s	94.40	94.40 94.40 -10

Bids Asked.		Bids Asked.	
101 1/4 101 1/4	101 1/4	14 1/2 15	15
117 118	118	9 1/2 10 1/4	10 1/4

86	Libby	McN		bles.
F... 22%	& L...	22	22%	bies.
d... 81	Nat Carb			635-
d... .113%	pfd..	.118	120	inal.
T... .103%	Pac Gas ..	38	42	bonds
Ry. ... 9%	Pco Gas Co.	50%	51%	loans
F... 185	Pub Serv	90	95	5% 60
T... 65	Dc pfd..	88	90	per c
R... 35	Quaker O...	295		at 5%
S... 40	Dc pfd..	126	101	bank
S... 8	Swift & Co.	12	133	
S... 14	Swift Intl.	43	133	
S... 4	Sears-Ro.	166	167	Fore
S... 10	Dc pfd..	118	125	cr. inv
S... 10	S... ..	22	22	

38	40	Do pfd..	100	101	
38		Swift & Co. 12	123		at 35
3 1/4		Swift Int. 43	103 1/2		bank
3 1/4	2	Do pfd..	100		
110	1	Do pfd..	118	120	Fore
110	111	Stew. War.	78 1/2		or mo
54	58	Unc. War. & C.	56	59 1/2	Merch
4 M. 74	77	Un. Pabst.	21	22	for su
100 1/2	110	Do pfd..	63	68	
60	62	Wilson	74	75	
pf. 107	100 1/2	Do pfd..	98	99	

BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

of Joseph Walsh, salesman, Joliet, Illinois, \$1,327; assets, \$1,347.

Price	Div.	Yd.	Field.	Bld.	Askes	Dug-tions	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net
10	6	10			108	Liggett & Myers pfd.	100	100	100	100	+
10	5	118			119	Loose-Wiles	100	43	43	43	-
11	7	8	90		11	Manhattan Elevated	400	11	11	110	+
11					53	De Witt Motor	100	234	234	234	+
11					82	Do pfd.	100	234	234	234	+
11	8	8	8		21	Metrop	300	214	209	209	+
11	4	188			10	Miami Petroleum	27,300	61	61	61	+
11	11	23			10	Miami Copper	300	234	234	234	+
11	6	136			44	Min & St. Louis	300	13	13	44	+
11					12	Do pfd.	7,700	204	204	204	+
11	6	19			10	Nat Conduit & Cable	1,100	104	104	104	+
11	3	17			17	Nat Lead	200	64	45	45	+
11	5	7			32	Nevada Copper	100	104	104	104	+
11					23	New Orleans & Mex.	200	32	32	32	+
11					23	New York & C.	200	23	23	23	+
11					18	New York Dock	700	204	204	204	+
11					10	Norfolk Southern	4,900	314	314	314	+
11					10	Norfolk & Western	300	100	100	100	+
11					9	Northern Pacific	100	82	82	82	+
11					4	Ontario Silver	2,000	84	84	84	+
11					7	Ohio Cables Gas	1,100	42	42	42	+
11					4	Oreana Bottling Mfg.	400	48	47	47	+
11					3	Pan Am P & T	100	38	38	38	+
11					114	Do pfd.	200	115	115	115	+
11					51	Peoples Gas	500	52	50	50	+
11					17	Philadelphia Co.	1,100	14	13	14	+
11					3	Pierce-Arrow	3,100	42	41	41	+
11					10	Perce Oil	100	104	104	104	+
11					3	Pitt & St. L.	100	51	51	51	+
11					8	Do pfd.	3,300	79	79	79	+
11					11	Railway Steel Spring	200	118	118	118	+
11					3	Reading Consolidated	1,000	20	20	20	+
11					7	Reading	400	74	74	74	+
11					7	Ren Iron & Steel	800	75	74	74	+
11					104	Royal Dutch	1,000	103	102	102	+
11					8	Sears-Robuck	300	88	88	88	+
11					1	Seaboard Air Line	1,500	100	100	100	+
11					1	Seaboard	300	108	108	108	+
11					33	Standard Oil	1,700	33	33	33	+
11					6	Southern Pacific	42	49	49	49	+
11					5	Southern Railway	8,100	29	28	28	+
11					5	St. L. & S. F.	300	14	14	14	+
11					14	Stutz Motor	7,300	52	51	52	+
11					13	Tennessee Copper	900	134	134	134	+
11					15	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					14	Third Avenue	300	15	24	25	+
11					8	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
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11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14	15	+
11					10	Do rights	900	15	14		

Closes	
1917.	
18%	
107%	
20	
51%	
20	
25%	
41%	
22%	
Rails and Copper Suffer	
Most in Falling	
Market.	
[New York Times Financial Review.]	
New York, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The moderate increase of trading which occurred in stocks today brought with it additional pressure upon the railroad and copper issues and the broad tendency of prices was downward through a greater part of the market session.	
Developments of a sort to influence speculative operations were rather unfavorable, the main threat dealing with the outlook for stock market credit facilities and with the price of copper in the new year.	
Expect Copper to Drop.	
Definite announcement that the war industries board would give up all direction of copper prices on Dec. 31 bore out expectations held in most quarters, but was converted into bearish material by talk of a possible marking down of copper of substantial proportions, under open market conditions. The subject has made more influential for trading on the downward side of stocks by information that workers at the mines were urging the continuation of wages on a high basis, irrespective of the trend of the metal product.	
Penn Bonds Taked	
The Pennsylvania railroad's \$50,000,000 5 per cent general mortgage bonds were disposed of in a short time on a basis to net the investor slightly more than 5 per cent. The ease with which this latest issue of fifty years maturity was absorbed showed more than has any other offering of corporation bonds that a vast well of investment funds stands ready to be drawn upon. The easing found for the bonds to a level of 2½ per cent for the longer maturity was reflective of the state of loanable funds and was probably something of a factor in permitting the quick sale of Pennsylvania's securities.	
It is expected the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad will enter the market shortly for a moderate amount of funds on a long term security, but this is only one among a number of transportation and industrial concerns which are contemplating new loans.	

PASSES DIVIDEND FOR FIRST TIME

Loss of \$12,000 a Year
Reported to Directors.

The Chicago City Railway yesterday passed its dividends for the first time since dividends were started in 1870. The regular distribution was omitted because the company not only is failing to pay anything for the stock, but is losing its five cent on the city price.

A statement issued by President Bushy after the directors' meeting said that the surface lines are losing about a day by operating. Due to a decrease of \$3,700,000 a year in water dictated by the war labor boom, \$500,000 extraordinary costs of operation. Earnings at present leave the city under its 55 per cent portion in profits.

Blow to Utility Stocks.

The action of the directors will be a blow to utility stocks, since the City Railway has been considered premier issue in this class. Since the year the stock paid 24¢ it has paid less than 8¢ per share in a single year, and that was 6½¢ in 1907, a panic year. With the loss of that year the stock paid at par per cent each year between 1911 and 1914. Extra dividends of as much as 100 per cent were paid.

From 1902 to 1910 the stock at \$200 in the market. The low from 1914 was 140. With the exception of 1915, when the issue touched \$195, has not sold under par per cent year. The first mortgage bonds company are assumed to be a safe bet to interest holders. Consequently the holding company can pay no dividends on its preferred under conditions. How long its business is a question, as it is probably available for the quarter.

Statement by Bushy.

Mr. Bushy, after the meeting board, said:

This is the first time in the history of Chicago City Railway that it has been obliged to pay irregular quarterly dividend. This to the wage increase ordered by the national war labor board, the increased cost of operating material and the falling off of gross receipts to a decrease in traffic.

Lost \$5,000,000 a Year.

"During the first four months usual operation under the new rate fixed by the national war board the net earnings of the surface lines have decreased \$1,728,681.88; this amount \$1,422,014.70 represented operating material and \$306,667.18 represented depreciation."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

STREET CURB		Sales.	High.	Low.
Alta Oil.....	250	64	64	64
Am. Reduction.....	700	25	25	25
B. A. T. Co.....	700	25	25	25
Gen. Motors.....	300	140	140	140
Gen. Asphalt.....	1,400	10	10	10
Chilean Nitrate.....	250	111	111	111
Chilean Safety B.....	350	111	111	111
Hupp Mot.....	1,500	64	64	64
Ind. A. S. Co.....	1,000	25	25	25
Marconi.....	1,000	4	4	4
N. Y. P. A.....	1,000	4	4	4
Penn. Seaboard S.....	1,100	404	404	404
Do rights.....	100	4	4	4
Smith Mot. Truck.....	1,100	4	4	4
Empire.....	1,000	4	4	4
Stromberg Carb.....	100	35	35	35
Submarine Boat.....	1,000	124	124	124
Household.....	1,000	314	314	314
U. S. Steamship.....	2,000	84	84	84
W. A. P. A.....	1,000	4	4	4
Wright Martin.....	1,500	4	4	4
OHIO				
Barnett.....	1,500	4	4	4
Central Wire.....	1,000	4	4	4
Crysal.....	1,000	7	7	7
Empire.....	15,000	1	1	1
Federal Oil.....	500	2	2	2
Glaucium.....	500	94	94	94
Houston.....	700	74	74	74
Int. Pet.....	2,500	184	184	184
Met. Pet.....	2,000	3	3	3
Midwest Oil.....	500	1119	1119	1119
Min. Mines.....	2,500	91	91	91
Oil Prod.....	2,500	94	94	94
Oil. D. D. D.....	3,000	674	674	674
Sargis.....	2,000	4	4	4
Sargis.....	2,000	4	4	4
Sargis.....	2,000	4	4	4
Stanton Oil.....	2,700	11	11	11
Un. West Oil. new.....	1,000	11	11	11
MINING.				
A. B. C. Metal.....	5,000	40	37	37
Am. Ariz.....	2,500	91	91	91
Big Ledge.....	3,300	1	1	1
Boston & Mont.....	5,000	33	33	33
Cal. & Ariz.....	2,500	33	33	33
Cal. & Ariz.....	2,500	33	33	33
Candelaria Silver.....	8,000	53	53	53
Cerbat Silver.....	900	14	14	14
Con. Ariz.....	2,500	91	91	91
Cos. Copper.....	3,000	64	64	64
El Salvador.....	1,500	14	14	14
Eureka Cromea.....	700	14	14	14
Goldfield Cons.....	1,300	28	27	27
Hecla.....	1,500	28	27	27
Hecla.....	1,500	28	27	27
Jim Butler.....	2,600	35	34	34
Keweenaw.....	2,000	37	37	37
Laurel.....	1,500	47	47	47
Loma Star.....	12,000	13	13	13
Magma Cop.....	940	274	274	274
Magma Cop.....	940	274	274	274
Mopine Lode.....	1,600	33	33	33
Nippon.....	1,000	94	94	94
Nixon Net.....	20,000	44	38	38
Palmer.....	1,000	33	33	33
Par Hercules.....	800	34	33	33
Placer.....	1,000	33	33	33
Silver Pick.....	2,000	47	47	47
Standard S. & L.....	3,000	14	14	14
Texas.....	2,000	14	14	14
Ward.....	500	14	14	14
West Ming.....	2,000	24	24	24
Wash. Gold.....	1,000	89	89	89
White Cap.....	3,000	10	10	10
White Knob.....	1,000	14	14	14
BOARDS.				
\$10.00 Am Tob 7s 1921.....	1004	1024	1024	1024
8.000 do 7s 1923.....	1004	1024	1024	1024
5.000 Beth 8s 1922.....	1004	1024	1024	1024
30.000 C. A. N. W. g. 10s.....	101	1004	1004	1004
30.000 C. A. N. W. g. 10s.....	101	1004	1004	1004
25.000 L. & M. 6s.....	994	994	994	994
25.000 L. & M. 6s.....	994	994	994	994
40.000 Int. Exp. 7s.....	974	974	974	974
50.000 Wilmco 7s 1925.....	974	974	974	974
50.000 Wilmco 7s 1925.....	974	974	974	974

CLOSING NEW YORK BID AND ASKED
[Stocks not traded in yesterday]

lar its outstanding securities is with the valuation fixed by the city for the purchase of the property, and the management has devoted itself to building and operating a street railway system. In Chicago admittedly one of the best in the country.

Bid.Asked		Bid.Asked		Bid.Asked		Bid.Asked	
Am B S pf 85	89	1st pf d. 51	54 1/2	Do pf d. 101 1/4	103 1/2	P S Carr	62 1/2
Am Can pf 98 1/2	97 1/2	Do 2d pf 43	45	Laclede G S	85	77	69 1/2
Am C & F		Do 3d pf 38 1/2	40	L E & W	8	11	
Am Exp... 108 1/2	115	C-Tel. Prof. 38 1/2	40	L E & W	8	11	
Am Cot 0 39 1/2	39 1/2	Col. E. C. 39 1/2	40	Ligg & M. 204	208		
Am Exp... 88	90	C.R. Co. 37	39	Loose-Willis			
Am Exp... 86 1/2	90	Cons Int C 8	8 1/2	Do 1st pf 91 1/2	100		
		Cons Can. C.	65	Do 2d pf 97	100		

"The companies are still operating under war conditions with respect to wages and cost of material, and it is probable that this condition will continue for many months to come—how long the future alone can say."

Am Malt p 45	65	Corn Prp 102	103	Mackay Co 71	73	S A L p 19	19
Am Sm - 1107	108	Cub-Am S 135	100	Do p d f.	64	Seas p 119	121
Do p d f.	83	Cub C S p 79	80	Man Shirt 67	78	Slocas p. 85	99
Do p d B 80		Deere p d 83	86	May Dept		SPR Suez 25	160
Am Smutt. 100	105	Do p d 174	179	Stores p 100	105	Do p d 100	110
Do p d. 88	100	Det Ed.-108	115	Mex Petrol		SL&SF p 27	30
Am Srp p 113	115	Det Un.-	89	Do p d.	103	St L W. 19	24
Am S-Tp p 130	124	D. S & A 3	4	MSUPM 90	94	Stand. M. 13	23
		Do p d. 5	7	Do p d.	108	12	

1st Interest

[illegible]

convenience of Investors all
pons on First Mortgage Real

Barrett Colours	100%	Gen M. pf. 82	83	Do	pdf. 102	110	Do	pdf. 100	120
Do pdf. 100		Hartman	5	N	Enam pf	90	94	UCStore-p107	123
Beth Steel		H'stake	83	88	N Rye Mex			UDrugst pf	40
pdf 7% .85	90%	Do	pdf. 50	13	1st pdf. 14	4	.....	UDrpf 80	90
Brk H Steel 22 1/2	23	Do	pdf. 50	51	Do 2d pf	8		U S Exp. p 18	18
Burn U Gas 85	95	Int H N F			N 100% 104			US Cl P	40
Brown Sh. 63	69	new 110	113		NYCpf 48	48	pdf	.....	44
Do pdf. 90	100	Do pdf. 114	115		NYC&Lst. 28	29	U S Exp. 16	19	19
		Int Ppr pf			Do 1st pf	60	70	U S Realty 17	22

who have funds to reinvest,
ing a choice selection of safe

[illegible]

... Mortgages and First Mortgage Bonds. They assure you and sure income. Our record covering a period of sixty years your double security.

Alum p...	784	89	Kelly-S 87	82	P Lorillard 154	158	Wilson pfd 86	89
A. & S...			Kelley Wb 27	30	Do pfd 105	110	Wys Cent. 32	34
C. C. & C...			Do pfd 85	85	Peoria & E 54	60	Woodrigh	
St L p...	68	72	K Co Elec 1000	110	P. M. & R 18		Do pfd 113	121
Cluett-P...	60	64	Kress & Co 100	104	P. Coal pfd 84	88	Wm Pump 53	55
Do pfd 103	105		Do pfd 105	...	P. Steel p 90	94	Do pfd A 85	90
Colo & S...			Kress & Co 57	87 1/2	Pond Creek 18	14		

Phone Randolph 560.

Leibaum Sons
and Trust Company

\$1,500,000

BANKING HOUSE IN CHICAGO
Bank—Founded 1855
La Salle and Madison Streets
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000
(138)

The Palmolive Co.
Five Year 7% Sinking Fund Convertible
 Due December 1, 1923 Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 Dividend Payable Quarterly

100-444800-100

These notes are, in the opinion of counsel, the only ones issued by The Palmolive Company. The issue is surrounded by legal safeguards, and the sinking fund provision and conversion feature are especially attractive to the investor. The company was organized in 1864, when it was started as a part-

1944

now ranks among the important manufacturers of specialties, its products being in large demand, not only in Canada and Europe. It is officially reported that in 1917, before providing for Federal Taxes, was equivalent to nine times annual interest on these notes, and to over five times combined annual interest and sinking fund charges on the same.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
ANNOUNCES THAT AT A
MEETING OF ITS BOARD OF
DIRECTORS WATKIN W. KNEATH

Price and descriptive circular furnished on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
208 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Morrison
Milwaukee

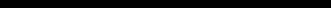
WILLIAM W. KRAUTH, JR. RESIDENT PARTNER
ASK & COMPANY, WAS
TO THE OFFICE OF THIRD
IN CHARGE OF THE

New York—Boston—Albany
Bosworth, Chanute & Co.
Denver, Colorado

MENT OF THE BANK.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Op.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "Mr. J. H. Smith", "Mr. W. B. Jones", and "Mr. C. D. Brown".



Bookkeepers
SITUATION WTD-BO
ter, or pay-roll clerk.
years' experience; best
small town. Address

SITUATION WTD - BO
tomed heavy ledgers.
pt work; speedy, accu.
P 261. Tribune.

181

nal Defective

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MAKERS, TRIMMERS, AND Copyists-To good workers positions the year around.

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